DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 151 546 CE 015 089

TITLE The National Longitudinal Surveys Handbook. Revised.
INSTITUTION Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Center for Human Resource Research.
SPONS AGENCY Employment and Training Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Nov 77
NOTE 98p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Data Collection; Data Processing; Documentation; Employment Statistics; Guidelines; Guides; *Labor Market; *Longitudinal Studies; *National Surveys; Objectives; Occupational Surveys; Research Design; *Research Methodology; *Research Utilization; Sampling
IDENTIFIERS National Longitudinal Labor Market Surveys; United States

ABSTRACT

Designed as a comprehensive guide to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), this handbook is intended for two major categories of readers. For persons who wish to ascertain whether their research interests can be served by the NLS data, the handbook can provide the detailed description of the objectives of the surveys, the samples covered, and the types of information collected. The availability and cost of several NLS data files are also presented. For researchers who acquire the data files, the handbook performs the additional functions of describing the layout of the computer tapes, explaining the documentation, and presenting a number of caveats relating to the use of the data. All information is presented in the handbook under the following division titles: Structure and Development of the NLS Research Project; Sampling, Interviewing and Estimating Procedures; Description of the NLS Data; The Public-Use Tapes and the NLS Clearing House; Characteristics of NLS Data Files; and documentation. An extended bibliography is included, and sample pages from NLS documentation are appended. (BM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED151546

THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

HANDBOOK

Center for Human Resource Research
College of Administrative Science
The Ohio State University
Revised: November 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

OE 015 089

This Handbook was prepared under a contract with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, under authority of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. None of its content is to be construed as necessarily representing the official position or policy of the Department of Labor.

PREFACE

This volume is designed as a comprehensive guide to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), and is intended for two major categories of readers. Persons who wish to ascertain whether their research interests can be served by the NLS data will find useful the detailed description of the objectives of the surveys, the samples covered, and the types of information collected. The availability and cost of the several NLS data files will also be of interest in this context. For researchers who acquire the data files, the volume performs the additional functions of describing the layout of the computer tapes, explaining the documentation, and presenting a number of caveats relating to the use of the data.

The original edition of this Handbook (1973) was one element in a comprehensive revision of the NLS public-use data tapes originally produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The guidelines for the revision were established in the light of extended experience with the original versions of the tapes by the staff of the Center for Human Resource Research and by researchers elsewhere who had acquired and were using them. Suggestions were solicited from all known users, and an NLS Users' Conference was held at The Ohio State University in June, 1973, to discuss the ways in which the existing data tapes and those subsequently to be released might be made more readily usable for the variety of purposes they were serving. Thus, there was a substantial contribution to the effort by a large number of members of the research community, to all of whom we wish to express our gratitude.

The format of the revised data files and documentation reflect the ingenuity and dedicated effort of an able team of computer specialists under the leadership of John T. Grasso, who at the time was Manager of the Data Processing Unit of the Center for Human Resource Research. The several facets of the revision of the public-use tapes that had already been prepared by the Census Bureau were accomplished under the supervision of Karen Blackwell, Marta Fisch, C. Karl Kuehne, III, Daniel M. Hummer, and Robert G. Shondel. Hummer originally suggested the format for this Handbook, and he was largely responsible for the content of Sections V and VI. The preparation of the tapes that have subsequently been released has been directed first by Robert Shondel and, more recently, by Carol Sheets, who have successively served as Manager of the Data Processing Unit.

In the course of the work innumerable questions have arisen relating to specific variables on Census tapes, which has required very close liaison with personnel in the Demographic Surveys Division. We are particularly grateful in this respect for the cooperation of Robert Mangold and of the following members of the Census staff: Betty Dobronski, Sharon Fondelier, Patrick Healy, Ken Kaplan, Carrol Kindel, Dorothy Koger, Gregory Russell, Thomas Scopp, and Emilye Williams.

Finally, it perhaps goes without saying that ultimate credit for the NLS data files must be accorded to officials of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor who initially recognized the value of such a study and have provided continuous financial and professional support; to the some 20,000 individuals throughout the United States who consented to be the subjects of the study; to the large number of individuals in the Bureau of the

Census who have participated over the years in designing the sample and in collecting, editing, and processing the data; and to present and past members of the staff of the project in the Center for Human Resource Research at The Ohio State University who have been responsible for the design of the study and the construction of the variables.

As this edition of the Handbook goes to press, preparations are being made for the extension of the NLS along two fronts: (1) continuation of the surveys with the existing panels of respondents beyond the ten years that had been contemplated and (2) the development of a new panel of female and male youth to be surveyed for the first time in January 1979 and annually thereafter. In the first of these efforts the Census Bureau will continue to be responsible for the field work and the process of data reduction. The design of the samples for the new panel, as well as the field work and preparation of data tapes, will be the responsibility of the National Opinion Research Center. We look forward with excitement to this new phase of the project.

Herbert S. Parnes
Project Co-Director

I. STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NLS RESEARCH PROJECT

The National Longitudinal Surveys were born early in 1965 when the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research of the United States Department of Labor contracted with the Center for Human Resource Research of The Ohio State University for longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four groups in the United States population: men 45 to 59 years of age, women 30 to 44 years of age, and young men and women 14 to 24. (For convenience, these groups will hereafter be referred to as "men," "women," "boys," and "girls," respectively.) Under a separate contract with the Labor Department, the Bureau of the Census was to be responsible for the design of the sample, the field work, and data processing.

Since budget constraints precluded a sample of the total population, these four groups were selected because each faces more or less unique labor market problems of special concern to policy makers. For the two cohorts of youth, these problems revolve around the process of occupational choice, and include both the preparation for work and the frequently difficult period of accommodation to the labor market when formal schooling has been completed. The special problems of the middle-aged men stem in part from skill obsolescence, from the increasing incidence of health problems, and from employment discrimination, all of which are reflected in declining labor force participation rates and in longer-than-average duration of unemployment, if it occurs. For the women, the special labor market problems are those associated with re-entry into the labor force by married women who feel that their children no longer require their continuous presence at home.

A. The Surveys

The initial plan called for annual interviews over a five-year period with representative samples of individuals--six interviews with each cohort. As a result of cost considerations it was decided after the second survey of the men to survey the two older groups biennially rather than annually.[1] The younger groups, because of their greater mobility, were to continue to be interviewed annually. As the five-year period drew to a close, the relatively low attrition rates[2] that had been experienced and the widespread interest that had been

---

[1] The older cohort of women were interviewed in both 1971 and 1972 in order to permit a survey at the end of the five-year period.

[2] Although at the outset of the study it was feared that attrition would be a major problem, shrinkage of the samples has been remarkably small. For example, in the fifth year survey of the men (1971) 83 percent of the original respondents were interviewed, half of the remainder having died and the other half having disappeared from the sample as the result of their refusal to be interviewed or of the inability of Census enumerators to locate them. The corresponding completion rates for the fifth-year surveys of the other cohorts were 88 percent for the women, 76 percent for the boys, and 86 percent for the girls. As of August 1977, the completion rates for the most recent completed surveys for which data are available are as follows: men, 69 percent (1976); boys, 71 percent (1976); women, 78 percent (1977); and girls, 80 percent (1977).

generated in the data bases led to the decision to continue the surveys beyond the period originally contemplated. With the advice of an interdisciplinary advisory panel that was assembled to consider the issue, plans were made to cover an additional five-year period for each cohort by means of two brief biennial telephone surveys and a face-to-face interview ten years after the original survey.

During 1976 consideration was given to yet another extension of the study. After a questionnaire survey of all known users of NLS data and a recommendation by an interdisciplinary panel of experts convened by the Department of Labor, a decision was ultimately reached in 1977 to (1) continue the surveys of the four samples for an additional five years (so long as attrition did not become a serious problem) and (2) begin a new longitudinal study of a panel of young men and young women. The latter study was to permit a replication of much of the analysis made of the earlier cohorts of youth and also to help to evaluate the expanded employment and training programs for youth legislated by the 1977 amendments to the Conprehensive Employment and Training Act. To these ends, a national probability sample was to be drawn consisting of 6,000 young women and 6,000 young men between the ages of 14 and 21, with overrepresentation of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites.

According to plans as of the date of this publication (November, 1977) the new sample of youth will be interviewed for the first time in January of 1979, and annually thereafter. Responsibility for drawing the sample, conducting the field work, and preparing data tapes has been subcontracted by the Center for Human Resource Research to the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). Since detailed plans for these surveys remain to be developed, the remaining portions of this Handbook will deal exclusively with the four samples of respondents from whom information has been collected since the mid-1960's. The following table shows the surveys of these groups that will have been completed through 1978 and the additional ones that are planned for the remainder of the 15-year survey period:

In the case of both the boys and girls, interviewing began at approximately the same time each year--in October for the boys and in January for the girls. Because of scheduling problems in the Census Bureau, the month in which the interviews were conducted with the men and women was changed after 1968. Until the 1968 mail survey, surveys of both groups began in May of each year; after 1968, the interviews with the men began in July while those with the women began in April. The interviewing process for each cohort extended over a period of two to three months. The longest period occurred in the 1968 survey of girls, which began in the week of January 22, 1968 and ended on May 1, 1968; among the shortest interviewing periods was that of the 1972 survey of women, when interviewing began on April 24 and ended on June 23.

Each of the four cohorts was represented by a national probability sample of approximately 5,000 individuals. The samples were drawn by the Bureau of the Census from the primary sampling units (PSU's) that had been selected for the experimental Monthly Labor Survey conducted between early 1964 and late 1966.[3] In order to provide statistically reliable estimates for blacks and to

[3]For a detailed description of the sampling design, see Section II.

Year	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
1966	Interview	Interview	- - -	- - -
1967	Interview	Interview	Interview	- - -
1968	Mail survey	Interview	Mail survey	Interview
1969	Interview	Interview	Interview	Interview
1970	- - -	Interview	- - -	Interview
1971	Interview	Interview	Interview	Interview
1972	- - -	- - -	Interview	Interview
1973	Telephone survey	Telephone survey	- - -	Interview
1974	- - -	- - -	Telephone survey	- - -
1975	Telephone survey	Telephone survey	- - -	Telephone survey
1976	Interview	Interview	Telephone survey	- - -
1977	- - -	- - -	Interview	Telephone survey
1978	Telephone survey	Telephone survey	- - -	Interview
1979	- - -	Telephone survey	-- -	- - -
1980	Telephone survey	- - -	Telephone survey	Telephone survey
1981	Interview	Telephone survey	Interview	- - -
1982	- - -	Interview	- - -	Telephone survey
1983	- - -	- - -	- - -	Interview

permit a more confident analysis of differences in labor market experiences between blacks and whites, a sampling ratio for blacks three to four times as large as that for whites was used.

B. Functions of Census Bureau and Center for Human Resource Research

From their inception, the National Longitudinal Surveys have involved close collaboration between the Center for Human Resource Research and the United States Bureau of the Census, both operating under separate contracts with the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor. The Census Bureau was to be responsible for designing and drawing the samples, for conducting all of the field work, and for processing the data. The Center for

Human Resource Research was charged with designing the studies and the content of the interview schedules, developing coding specifications, analyzing the data, and writing the reports.

This brief description of the division of responsibility, however, obscures the close interaction and cooperation between the two organizations at every stage of the research. Indeed, in some cases jurisdictional lines were blurred. For example, staff members of the Center for Human Resource Research were generally present at training sessions in which Census enumerators were being instructed in the content of the interview schedules. In pretests, and on a number of occasions in actual surveys, Center personnel were sworn in as special agents of the Census Bureau and accompanied interviewers in order to have a firsthand view of how the interviews were going. On the other hand, while interview content was principally the responsibility of the Center, the Census exercised a substantial influence over schedule content. For the most part this was through valuable advice based on their long experience with survey instruments, but in a few instances it occurred by the exercise of a veto. For example, in the initial stages of the project, the Bureau steadfastly refused to administer standard psychological scales, although this policy was relaxed to the extent of permitting the inclusion of an abbreviated version of Rotter's Internal-External Control scale by the time of the 1969 interview schedules. As another example, the Bureau was unwilling to use a method of collecting 12-month work histories that would have coded an individual's status in each of the months between two interview dates. However, beginning with the 1970 surveys, the Bureau developed an elaborate and rather complex substitute scheme which was intended to produce the same kind of detail.

Needless to say, the division of function between staffs of the Census Bureau and the Center for Human Resource Research has necessitated continuous and very close liaison. Hardly a day has gone by without at least one telephone conversation between Center and Census personnel. In addition, voluminous memoranda flow between the two agencies, and there have been a large number of face-to-face planning meetings.

The modus operandi between the two agencies has evolved over the years, but changed rather substantially in 1971 and again in 1973. Until 1971, all tabulations of survey data were produced by the Census Bureau on the basis of specifications provided by the Center. Since the Census restricted its data processing to the preparation of cross-tabulations, the Center's reports were confined to tabular analysis. Beginning in 1971, the Center assumed a larger role in data processing. Both parties agreed that for surveys not yet processed by Census, data tapes would be made available to the Center after the preparation of a limited number of test tables suggested that the tape was reasonably "clean." Among other things, this change meant that many of the complex variables on the tapes began to be developed by the Center data processing staff rather than by the Census.

The second major change in the division of responsibility between the Census and the Center for Human Resource Research occurred in 1973 with the decision that the Center would assume responsibility for producing a standardized tape for public use. Up to that time the Census Bureau prepared public-use tapes that were similar to those it furnished the Center, except that they included only a portion of the recoded variables appearing in the Center's tapes.

The NLS tapes made available by the Census both to the Center and to other researchers had a number of characteristics that made them not readily usable, particularly for multivariate analysis. Since the Center had to rewrite these tapes in any case, it appeared uneconomic to perpetuate a situation in which all users of the public tapes had to perform essentially the same tasks in order to make the tapes operational. It was therefore agreed that the Center would both revise previously issued tapes and, in addition, assume the function of producing, documenting, and distributing all subsequent ones.

II. SAMPLING, INTERVIEWING AND ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Each of the four original NLS samples was designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States at approximately the time of the initial survey. Because there were no additions to the samples over the years of the surveys, they cannot be construed to be precisely representative of the civilian population in any year after the first. The departure is most significant in the case of the young men, since those who were in the military service as of 1966 but who subsequently returned to civilian life are not represented.[4]

A. Sampling Procedure

Each of the four age-sex cohorts is represented by a multi-stage probability sample located in 235 sample areas comprising 485 counties and independent cities representing every state and the District of Columbia. The 235 sample areas were selected by grouping all of the nation's counties and independent cities into about 1,900 primary sampling units (PSU's) and further forming 235 strata of one or more PSU's that are relatively homogeneous according to socioeconomic characteristics. Within each of the strata a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Within each PSU a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population.

Since one of the survey requirements was to provide separate reliable statistics for blacks, households in predominantly black enumeration districts (ED's) were selected at a rate between three and four times that for households in predominantly white ED's. The sample was designed to provide approximately 5,000 interviews for each of the four cohorts--about 1,500 blacks and 3,500 whites. When this requirement was examined in light of the expected number of persons in each age-sex-color group it was found that about 42,000 households would be required in order to find the requisite number of blacks in each age-sex group.

An initial sample of about 42,000 housing units was selected and a screening interview took place in March and April, 1966. Of this number about 7,500 units were found to be vacant, occupied by persons whose usual residence was elsewhere, changed from residential use, or demolished. On the other hand, about 900 additional units were found that had been created within existing living space or had been changed from what was previously nonresidential space. Thus 35,360 housing units were available for interview, from which usable information was collected for 34,662 households, a completion rate of 98.0 percent.

Men 45-59 Following the initial interview and screening operation, 5,518 males age 45-59 were designated to be interviewed. These were sampled differentially within four strata: whites in white ED's (i.e., ED's which contained predominantly white households), blacks in white ED's, whites in black ED's, and blacks in black ED's.

---

[4] Conversely, young men who entered the service subsequent to 1966 are unrepresented during their military service, since no attempt was made to survey members of the sample during such periods.

Young men 14-24 The original plan called for using the initial screening to select all four samples. On reflection it was decided to rescreen the sample in the fall of 1966 prior to the first interview of young men, since a seven-month delay between screening and interview seemed inordinate in view of the mobility of young men in their late teens and early twenties.

To increase efficiency, it was decided to stratify the sample for the rescreening by the presence or absence of a 14- to 24-year-old male in the household. The probability is high that a household that contained a 14- to 24-year-old in March would also have had one in September. However, to insure that the sample also represented persons who had moved into sample households in the intervening period, a sample of addresses that previously had no 14- to 24-year-old males was also included in the screening operation.

This phase of the screening began in early September, 1966. Since a telephone number had been recorded for most households at the time of the initial interview, every attempt was made to complete the short screening interview by telephone. Following the screening operation, the same differential sampling process that had been used in the case of the older male cohort produced 5,713 males aged 14 to 24 who were designated to be interviewed.

Women 30-44 and 14-24 The rescreened sample of households from which the sample of young men was drawn was used also to obtain the sample of women 30 to 44 years of age. Using the same type of differential sampling ratios described above, 5,393 women were selected for interview. Finally, from the same group of households, a sample of 5,533 young women aged 14 to 24 as of January 1, 1968, was designated.

Multiple-respondent households The total number of households represented in the four NLS samples of individuals is 13,582. Thus, a number of households have yielded more than one respondent, frequently across cohorts. By cross-indexing households and respondents, the Census Bureau has provided a means of identifying respondents having common households when the samples were originally drawn. The revised data tapes made available by the Center show for each respondent (1) an identification number within the particular cohort, (2) an identification number for the household from which the respondent was originally selected, and (3) the identification numbers of any other respondents (in the same or other cohorts) who were selected from the same household.

For researchers who wish to exploit this feature of the data the Center will provide free of charge lists of households containing selected combinations of respondents from different cohorts. As of November 1977 such a list exists for households containing members of both the older male and older female cohorts. The list contains the respondents' serial numbers and the relationship between them (e.g., husband-wife, father-daughter). A description of the decision rules underlying the relationship codes is also included. Similar lists of other combinations of respondents (e.g., brother-sister, mother-daughter) are being developed.

B. Field Work

Roughly three to four hundred Census interviewers were assigned to each of he NLS surveys. Since many of the procedures and the labor force concepts

used in the NLS were similar to those employed in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Census Bureau used interviewers with CPS experience in all of the surveys.

In each of the early surveys, a two-stage training program was used to provide specific instruction to the interviewers. First, two supervisors from each of the Bureau's 12 regional offices were trained in Washington; they in turn trained the interviewers and office clerks assigned to the survey in their regions. Each trainee was provided with a "verbatim" training guide prepared by the Bureau staff and reviewed by staff members of the Employment and Training Administration and the Center for Human Resource Research. The guide included not only lecture material, but a number of structured practice interviews to familiarize the interviewers with the questionnaire. In addition to the classroom training, each interviewer was required to complete at least one live interview prior to beginning an assignment.

As interviewers developed experience with the NLS, training for each additional survey became less intensive. While the small number of interviewers with no previous NLS experience continued to receive classroom instruction, training for the experienced interviewers generally consisted of a home study package. This included an Interviewer's Reference Manual explaining the purpose, procedures, and concepts used in the survey, as well as a set of questions emphasizing points covered in the manual.

In addition to training, a field edit was instituted to insure adequate quality. In the earliest surveys, this consisted of a "full edit" of the first several schedules returned by each interviewer and a partial edit of the remaining questionnaires from each interviewer's assignment. The full edit consisted of reviewing each questionnaire from beginning to end to determine if the entries were complete and consistent and whether the "skip" instructions were being followed. The interviewer was contacted by phone concerning minor problems and, depending on the nature of the problem, was either merely told of the error or asked to contact the respondent for additional information or for clarification. For more serious problems the interviewer was retrained either totally or in part, and the questionnaire was returned for completion.

If problems arose, the complete edit was continued until the supervisor was satisfied that the interviewer was doing a complete and consistent job. The partial edit simply checked to determine that the interviewer had not inadvertently skipped any part of the questionnaire that should have been filled. Any questionnaire that failed the partial edit was returned to the interviewer for completion. After the first two surveys of the middle-aged men and the initial survey of each of the other cohorts, a "full edit" was used on all the schedules.

C. Estimating Methods

Population data derived from the NLS are based on multi-stage ratio estimates.

Basic weight The first step was the assignment to each sample case of a basic weight consisting of the reciprocal of the final probability of selection. This probability reflects the differential sampling that was employed by color within stratum for the four cohorts.

Noninterview adjustment In the initial survey of each cohort, some members of the original samples could not be interviewed because of absence, refusal, or unavailability for other reasons. The number of individuals with whom initial interviews were conducted was 5,020 for the men,[5] 5,083 for the women, 5,225 for the boys, and 5,159 for the girls. The weights for all those interviewed were adjusted to the extent necessary to account for persons who were not interviewed. This adjustment was made separately for each of eight groupings for the middle-aged men,[6] 16 groupings for the women 30 to 44,[7] and 24 groupings for the two cohorts of youth.[8]

Ratio estimates The composition of the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole with respect to residence, age, color, and sex. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with the principal measurements made from the sample, the measurements can be substantially improved if they are weighted appropriately to conform to the known distribution of these population characteristics.[9] This was accomplished in the initial survey of each cohort through two stages of ratio estimation.

The first stage of ratio estimation takes into account differences at the time of the 1960 Census between the distribution by color and residence of the population as estimated from the sample PSU's and that of the total population in each of the four major regions of the country. Using 1960 Census data, estimated population totals by color and residence for each region were computed by appropriately weighting the Census counts for PSU's in the sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSU's) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1960 Census.

---

[5] Actually, 5,027 men were interviewed in 1966. As the result of an error, however, the original data tapes contained duplicate records for each of seven respondents, yielding a total of 5,034. After the error was discovered, one of each pair of duplicate records was blanked in each subsequent survey, but not necessarily the same one from one survey to the next. After a careful scrutiny of the seven pairs of records, the research staff of the Center concluded that there was no accurate way of preserving the longitudinal integrity of the data for the seven respondents involved. All fourteen records were therefore eliminated from the revised tapes.

[6] Census region of residence (Northeast, North Central, South, West) by place of residence (urban, rural).

[7] Same as for middle-aged men, by color (white, black).

[8] Same as for women 30 to 44, except that place of residence has three categories (urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm).

[9] See U.S. Bureau of Census Technical Paper No. 7, "The Current Population Survey--A Report on Methodology," 1963, for a more detailed explanation of the preparation of the estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation takes into account differences at the time of the 1960 Census between the distribution by color and residence of the population as estimated from the sample PSU's and that of the total population in each of the four major regions of the country. Using 1960 Census data, estimated population totals by color and residence for each region were computed by appropriately weighting the Census counts for PSU's in the sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSU's) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1960 Census.

In the second stage, the sample proportions were adjusted to independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, and color. These estimates were prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.[10] The adjustment was made by color within three age groupings for the two older cohorts, within five age groupings for the young women, and within four age groupings for the young men.

Weights for subsequent years As a result of the above steps, each sample person has a weight that has thus far remained unchanged through subsequent surveys. The Census Bureaus has now agreed, however, to adjust the sampling weights for each survey to reflect attrition from the sample (retrospectively, as well as for surveys whose tapes are yet to be prepared). It is expected that the adjusted weights will be available before the end of 1978.

D. Coding and Editing

Most of the data on the interview schedules required no coding, since a majority of the answers were numerical entries or in the form of precoded categories. However, clerical coding was necessary for the occupational and industrial classification of the several jobs referred to in the interview. The Census Bureau's standard occupation and industry codes used for the 1960 decennial census were employed for this purpose, and have continued to be used even in those surveys conducted after the classification systems were revised. Codes for other open-ended questions were assigned by the Census Bureau, in some cases on the basis of guidelines developed by the Center for Human Resource Research from tallies of subsamples of the returns.

The consistency edits for the interview schedules were completed on the computer by the Census Bureau. For the parts of the questionnaire that were similar to the CPS, a modified CPS edit was used. For all other sections separate consistency checks were performed. None of the edits included an allocation routine that was dependent on averages or random information from outside sources, since such allocated data could not be expected to be consistent with data from previous or subsequent surveys. However, where the answer to a

---

[10] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 352, November 18, 1966, for a description of the methods used in preparing these independent population estimates.

question was obvious from others in the questionnaire, the missing answer was entered on the tape. To take an example from the initial survey of the middle-aged men, if item 39a ("Is there a compulsory retirement age where you work?") was blank but legitimate entries appeared in 39b and c ("At what age?") and "Would you like to work longer?") a "Yes" was inserted in 39a. In this case, only if 39a was marked "Yes" could 39b and c be filled; therefore the assumption was made that either the card punch operator failed to punch the item or the interviewer failed to mark it.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE NLS DATA

The National Longitudinal Surveys were designed primarily to analyze the sources of variation in the labor market behavior and experience of the four age-sex subsets of the U.S. population represented by the samples. Thus, the information collected from the respondents in the several samples relates to variables that either represent significant aspects of labor market activity and labor market status or that are hypothesized to influence, or to be influenced by, such activity or status.

In order to know precisely what information is available and how it has been coded, there is no substitute for a careful examination of the interview schedules and codebooks. Researchers are cautioned that it is not possible within the space available in the Handbook to describe completely or with absolute precision the content of all of the interview schedules. Nevertheless, the following tables are designed to indicate in rather specific terms the more important variables included in the data tapes covering the first ten years for each of the four cohorts.

Although the classification is not entirely satisfactory, the variables are classified under the major headings of "labor market experience variables," "human capital and other socioeconomic variables," and "environmental variables."[11] The first two of these are further subdivided into somewhat narrower categories, under which the specific variables are listed. The designation of each variable is generally an abbreviated version of the question(s) on which it is based, the wording of which sometimes varies across cohorts or from one year to another. Thus, the user is cautioned that the relevant interview schedule and documentation must be consulted for the precise wording.

Tables 1 through 4 relate to the men, boys, women, and girls, respectively. Across the top of each table are the years in which the particular cohort has been surveyed, and in the stub are listed the variables that have been measured in any of the years. An asterisk in any cell, therefore, indicates that information for the designated variable was obtained for the particular cohort in the indicated year. In some cases the variable is derived directly from the response to a specific question in the interview schedule. In other cases the variable in question either has been created by the Center for Human Resource Research on the basis of responses to a series of questions in the survey instrument, or can be so constructed by the user. It must again be emphasized that the documentation must be consulted for a precise definition of each variable.

---

[11] The environmental variables have been added to the tape on the basis of characteristics of the labor market area in which the respondent resides, generally obtained from the decennial census. The Census Bureau's rules of confidentiality severely limit the number of such variables that can be used since a combination of several such variables might uniquely identify a respondents' area of residence in violation of Census policy.

Table 1

NLS Variables for Men 45-59, by Survey Year

Variable	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES								
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status								
Survey week labor force and employment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours worked in survey week	*	*		*	*			*
Number of weeks worked in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours usually worked per week in past year	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Number of weeks unemployed in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spells of unemployment in past year	*	*		*				
Number of weeks out of labor force in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job								
Occupation (Census code and index of occupational prestige)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Class of worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starting date	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours per week usually worked		*	*	*	*			*
Hourly rate of pay	*	*		*	*			*
Commuting time and costs					*			*
Covered by collective bargaining?				*	*			*

Variable	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
Is respondent union member?				*	*			*
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school	*							
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving longest job since leaving school	*							
Best occupation since leaving school	*							
D. Work Experience since Previous Survey								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, length of service, and reason for leaving intervening jobs+		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic mobility		*	*	*	*	*		
Interfirm mobility		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intrafirm mobility		*		*				
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES								
A. Early Formative Influences								
Nationality	*							
Type of residence at age 15	*							
Person(s) respondent lived with at age 15	*							
Occupation of head of household when respondent was 15	*							
Highest grade of school competed by father	*							

+Degree of detail varies among survey years.

Variable	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
B. Migration								
Number of years at current residence	*							
Comparison of birth place to current residence	*							
C. Education								
Highest grade of school completed	*							
High school curriculum	*							
College degree received								*
D. Training outside Regular School								
Type(s) of training	*	*		*	*			*
Duration of longest training program	*	*		*	*			*
Whether training was completed	*	*		*	*			*
Whether training is used in job	*	*		*	*			*
E. Health and Physical Condition								
Self-rating of health	*			*				
Does health limit work?	*			*	*	*	*	*
Duration of health limitations	*			*	*			*
Functional limitations					*			*
F. Marital and Family Characteristics								
Marital status	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Number of dependents	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Are respondent's parents living	*	*		*	*			*
Number and age distribution of children living in household	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Duration of health limitations of spouse	*			*	*			*
Education of family members	*	*		*	*			*

Variable	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
Occupations of family members	*	*		*	*		*	*
Weeks and hours per week worked by family members in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	
G. Financial Characteristics								
Total net family assets+	*			*	*			*
Total family income in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from farm or own business in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Income from wages or salary in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Income of spouse from wages or salary in past year	*			*	*		*	*
Income from unemployment compensation in past year	*	*		*	*			*
Income from public assistance in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Income from social security in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Income from pensions in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Income from other sources in past year	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
H. Military Service								
Dates of service								*
I. Job Attitudes								
How do you feel about your job?	*	*		*	*			
What are the things you like best about your job?	*	*		*	*			
What are the things you like least about your job?	*	*		*	*			
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in same area (employed respondents)	*	*			*			
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in different area (employed respondents)	*	*			*			
J. Work Attitudes								
What would respondent do if he lost current job?	*							

+Degree of detail on components varies across survey years.

Variable	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
Would respondent continue to work if he had enough money to live on?	*							
Reaction to hypothetical job offer (respondents out of labor force)	*	*		*	*			*
Characteristics of job respondent is willing to take (respondents unemployed or out of labor force)	*	*		*	*			*
What is more important, high wages or liking work?	*							
K. Other Social Psychological Variables								
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control score				*	*			*
Attitude toward women working		*			*			
Attitudes toward selected aspects of life								*
L. Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market Experience								
Perception of age discrimination					*			*
Perception of race discrimination					*			*
Perception of sex discrimination								*
Perception of other discrimination					*			*
Have you progressed, held your own, or moved backward over past 5 years?					*			*
Over past 5 years, have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same?					*			*
M. Retirement								
Expected age of retirement	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Respondent's plans after retirement	*	*		*	*			*
Mandatory retirement age	*	*		*	*			*
Attitude of wife toward respondent's retirement					*			
Attitudes of friends toward retirement					*			
Characteristics of pension plan								*
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES								
Size of local area labor force	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Local area unemployment rate	*	*		*	*	*	*	*

Table 2

NLS Variables for Boys 14-24, by Survey Year

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES									
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status									
Survey week labor force and employment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours worked in survey week	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Number of weeks worked in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours usually worked per week in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks unemployed in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spells of unemployment in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Number of weeks out of labor force in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job									
Occupation (Census code and index of occupational prestige)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Class of worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starting date	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours per week usually worked		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hourly rate of pay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commuting time and costs						*			*
Covered by collective bargaining?				*	*	*			*
Is respondent union member?				*	*	*			*

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey									
Occupation and industry of job held during last year in high school	*								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school	*								
D. Work Experience since Previous Survey									
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, length of service, and reason for leaving intervening jobs+		*	*	*	*	*			*
Geographic mobility		*	*	*	*	*			
Interfirm mobility		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intrafirm mobility		*	*	*					
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES									
A. Early Formative Influences									
Nationality	*								
Type of residence at age 14	*								
Residence at age 18	*								
Person(s) respondent lived with at age 14	*								
Occupation of head of household when respondent was 14	*								
Highest grade of school completed by father	*								
Highest grade of school completed by mother	*								
Were magazines available in home at age 14?	*								
Were newpapers available in home at age 14?	*								

+Degree of detail varies among survey years.

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
Was a library card available in home at age 14?	*								
Parental encouragement to continue education past high school					*	*			*
B. Migration									
Number of years at current residence	*								
Comparison of birth place to current residence	*								
C. Education									
Current enrollment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Highest grade of school completed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason stopped attending high school	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Is (was) school public or private	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
High school curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
High school subjects enjoyed most	*								
High school subjects enjoyed least	*								
High school activities	*								
Index of high school quality	*								
Index of college quality					*	*			
College degree received	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Field of specialization in college	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason for selecting college major	*								
Field of study enjoyed most in college	*								
Field of study enjoyed least in college	*								
College tuition	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Financial aid in college	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason for dropping out of college		*	*	*	*	*			

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
Evaluation of educational experience	*								
Do you feel that not having more education has hurt you in any way? Why?	*								
D. Training outside Regular School									
Type(s) of training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duration of longest training program	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whether training was completed	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Whether training is used in job	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
E. Health and Physical Condition									
Does health limit work?	*		*		*	*	*	*	*
Does health limit school activity?	*		*		*	*	*	*	
Duration of health limitation	*		*		*	*			*
Functional limitations						*			*
F. Marital and Family Characteristics									
Marital status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of dependents	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Are respondent's parents living?	*	*	*	*					
Number and age distribution of children living in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks worked by father in past year	*	*	*	*					
Current occupation of father	*	*	*	*					
Number of weeks worked by mother in past year	*	*	*	*					
Current occupation of mother	*	*	*	*					
Duration of health limitations of spouse	*		*		*	*			*
Education of family members	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Occupations of family members	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weeks and hours per week worked by family members in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	197
G. Financial Characteristics									
Total net family assets+	*				*	*			*
Total family income in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from farm or own business in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from wages or salary in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income of spouse from wages or salary in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Income from unemployment compensation in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from public assistance in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Income from other sources in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
H. Military Service									
Branch of armed forces	*			*		*			*
Months spent in armed forces	*			*		*			*
Military occupation held longest	*			*		*			*
How entered armed forces	*			*		*			*
Did military service help or hurt career?						*			*
Current draft classification		*	*	*	*	*			
I. Job Attitudes									
How do you feel about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			
What are the things you like best about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			
What are the things you like least about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in same area (employed respondents)	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in different area (employed respondents)	*	*	*	*	*	*			

+Degree of detail on components varies across survey years.

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
J. Work Attitudes									
What would respondent do if he lost current job?	*								
Would respondent continue to work if he had enough money to live on?				*		*			
Reaction to hypothetical job offer (respondents out of labor force)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Characteristics of job respondent is willing to take (respondents unemployed or out of labor force)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
What is more important, high wages or liking work?	*								
K. Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations									
Would you like to receive more education or training?	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
How much education do you think you will actually get?	*			*	*	*			*
What do you expect to do when you leave school?	*								
What kind of work would you like to be doing at age 30?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Expectation of achieving occupational goal	*								
L. Other Social Psychological Variables									
Knowledge of world of work score	*								
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Score			*		*		*		
IQ score			*						
Attitude toward women working						*			*
M. Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market Experience									
Perception of age discrimination						*			*
Perception of race discrimination						*			*
Perception of sex discrimination						*			*
Perception of other discrimination						*			*
Have you progressed, held your own, or moved backward over past 5 years?						*			*

Variables	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976
Over past 5 years, have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same?									*
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES									
Size of local area labor force	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Local area unemployment rate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Presence of accredited college in local area	*								

Table 3

NLS Variables for Women 30-44, by Survey Year

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES								
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status								
Survey week labor force and employment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours worked in survey week	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks worked in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours usually worked per week per past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks unemployed in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spells of unemployment in past year	*		*					*
Number of weeks out of labor force in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job								
Occupation (Census code and index of occupational prestige)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Class of worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starting date	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours per week usually worked	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Hourly rate of pay	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Commuting time and costs	*		*		*			*
Covered by collective bargaining?				*	*			*
Is respondent union member?				*	*			*

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school (never married respondents)	*							
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving longest job since leaving school (never married respondents)	*							
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving longest job between school and marriage	*							
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving longest job between marriage and first birth	*							
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service and reason for leaving longest job since first birth	*							
Number of years since leaving school respondent worked six months or more+	*							
D. Work Experience since Previous Survey								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, length of service, and reason for leaving intervening jobs++		*	*	*	*			*
Geographic mobility		*	*	*	*			
Interfirm mobility		*	*	*	*	*		
Intrafirm mobility			*					

+For married women with children, this is broken down into three periods: (1) between leaving school and marriage; (2) between marriage and first birth; (3) since first birth.

++Degree of detail varies among survey years.

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES								
A. Early Formative Influences								
Nationality	*							
Type of residence at age 15	*							
Person(s) respondent lived with at age 15	*							
Occupation of head of household when respondent was 15	*							
Highest grade of school completed by father	*							
Highest grade of school completed by mother	*							
Occupation of mother when respondent was 15	*							
B. Migration								
Number of years at current residence	*							
Comparison of birth place to current residence	*							
C. Education								
Current enrollment status								*
Highest grade of school completed	*							*
High school curriculum	*							
College degree received								*
Field of specialization in college	*							*
D. Training outside Regular School								
Type(s) of training	*		*	*	*			*
Duration of longest training program	*		*	*	*			*
Whether training completed	*		*	*	*			*
Whether training is used in job	*		*	*	*			*

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
E. Health and Physical Condition								
Self-rating of health	*							
Does health limit work?	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Does health limit housework	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Duration of health limitations	*			*				*
Functional limitations				*				*
F. Marital and Family Characteristics								
Marital status	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Husband's attitude toward respondent's working	*				*			*
Marital and child-acquisition history	*							*
Number of dependents	*		*	*	*			*
Are respondent's parents living?	*		*	*	*			
Number and age distribution of children living in household	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Regular child care arrangements	*		*	*	*			*
Cost of child care arrangements	*		*	*	*			
Preferred child care arrangements				*				
Attitude toward child care centers				*				
Duration of health limitations of spouse	*			*				*
Education of family members	*		*	*	*			*
Occupations of family members	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Weeks and hours per week worked by family members in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
G. Financial Characteristics								
Total net family assets+	*		*	*	*			*
Total family income in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

+Degree of detail on components varies across survey years.

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
Income from farm or own business in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from wages or salary in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Income of spouse from wages or salary in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from unemployment compensation in past year	*		*	*	*			*
Income from public assistance in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from social security in past year	*		*	*	*			*
Income from pensions in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from other sources in past year	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
H. Job Attitudes								
How do you feel about your job?	*		*	*	*			*
What are the things you like best about your job?	*		*	*	*			*
What are the things you like least about your job?	*		*	*	*			*
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in same area (employed respondents)	*		*	*	*			
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in different area (employed respondents)				*	*			
I. Work Attitudes								
What would respondent do if she lost current job?	*		*					
Would respondent continue to work if she had enough money to live on?	*		*		*	*	*	
Reaction to hypothetical job offer (respondents out of labor force)			*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristics of job respondent is willing to take (respondents unemployed or out of labor force)	*		*	*	*		*	*
What is more important, high wages or liking work?	*		*					
Attitude toward women working	*				*			*
J. Other Social Psychological Variables								
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control score			*		*			*

Variable	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
K. Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market Experience								
Perception of age discrimination					*			*
Perception of race discrimination					*			*
Perception of sex discrimination					*			*
Percpetion of other discrimination					*			*
Have you progressed, held your own, or moved backward over past 5 years?					*			*
Over past 5 years, have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same					*			*
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES								
Size of local area labor force	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Local area unemployment rate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index of demand for femal labor	*		*	*	*			

Table 4

NLS Variables for Girls 14-24, by Survey Year

Variables	1968	1969	1979	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES									
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status									
Survey week labor force and employment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours worked in survey week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks worked in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours usually worked per week in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks unemployed in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spells of unemployment in past year	*	*							
Number of weeks out of labor force in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job									
Occupation (Census code and index of occupational prestige)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Class of worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starting date	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of hours per week usually worked	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hourly rate of pay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commuting time and costs	*					*			*
Covered by collective bargaining?			*	*	*	*		*	*
Is respondent union member?			*	*	*	*		*	*

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey									
Occupation and industry of job held during last year in high school	*								
Occupation, industry, class of worker, length of service, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school	*								
D. Work Experience since Previous Survey									
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, length of service, and reason for leaving intervening jobs+		*	*	*	*	*			*
Geographic mobility		*	*	*	*				
Interfirm mobility		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intrafirm mobility		*							
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES									
A. Early Formative Influences									
Nationality	*								
Type of residence at age 14	*								
Residence at age 18	*								
Person(s) respondent lived with at age 14	*								
Occupation of head of household when respondent was 14	*								
Highest grade of school completed by father	*								
Highest grade of school completed by mother	*								
Were magazines available in home at age 14?	*								
Were newspapers available in home at age 14?	*								

+Degree of detail varies among survey years.

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
Was a library card available in home at age 14?	*								
Parental encouragement to continue education past high school				*	*				
B. Migration									
Number of years at current residence	*								
Comparison of birth place to current residence	*								
C. Education									
Current enrollment status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Highest grade of school completed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason stopped attending high school		*	*	*	*	*			
Is (was) school public or private	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
High school curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*			
High school subjects enjoyed most	*								
High school subjects enjoyed least	*								
High school activities	*								
Index of high school quality	*								
Index of college quality			*		*				
College degree received	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Field of specialization in college	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason for selecting college major	*								*
Field of study enjoyed most in college	*								
Field of study enjoyed least in college	*								
College tuition	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Financial aid in college	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason for dropping out of college	*	*	*	*	*	*			

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
Evaluation of educational experience	*								
Do you feel that not having more education has hurt you in any way? Why?	*								
D. Training outside Regular School									
Type(s) of training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duration of longest training program	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whether training was completed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whether training is used in job	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Health and Physical Condition									
Does health limit work?	*		*	*		*	*	*	*
Does health limit school activity	*		*	*		*			
Does health limit housework	*			*		*			
Duration of health limitations	*		*	*		*	*	*	*
Functional limitations				*					*
F. Marital and Family Characteristics									
Marital status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Husband's attitude toward respondent's working	*				*				*
Marital and child-acquisition history									*
Number of dependents	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Are respondent's parents living?	*	*	*		*	*			
Number and age distribution of children living in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Regular child care arrangements	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Cost of child care arrangements	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Preferred child care arrangements				*					
Attitude toward child care centers				*					

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
Number of children respondent considers ideal				*		*			*
Number of children respondent expects to have				*		*			*
Number of weeks worked by father in past year	*	*	*		*	*			
Current occupation of father	*	*	*		*	*			
Number of weeks worked by mother in past year	*	*	*		*	*			
Current occupation of mother	*	*	*		*	*			
Duration of health limitations of spouse	*		*	*		*			*
Education of family members	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Occupations of family members	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weeks and hours per week worked by family members in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
G. Financial Characteristics									
Total net family assets+	*			*	*	*			*
Total family income in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from farm or own business in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from wages or salary in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income of spouse from wages or salary in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from unemployment compensation in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from public assistance in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income from social security in past year									*
Income from other sources in past year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
H. Job Attitudes									
How do you feel about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
What are the things you like best about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			*

+Degree of detail on components varies across survey years.

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
What are the things you like least about your job?	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in same area (employed respondents)	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Rate of pay required to take hypothetical job in different area (employed respondents)	*	*	*	*	*	*			
I. Work Attitudes									
What would respondent do if she lost current job?	*								
Would respondent continue to work if she had enough money to live on?			*		*				*
Reaction to hypothetical job offer (respondents out of labor force)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristics of job respondent is willing to take (respondents unemployed or out of labor force)	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
What is more important, high wages or liking work?	*					*			
Attitude toward women working	*				*				*
J. Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations									
Would you like to receive more education or training?	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
How much education do you think you will actually get?	*		*	*	*	*			
What do you expect to do when you leave school?	*								
What would you like to be doing when you are 35 years old?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Expectation of achieving occupational goal	*								
K. Other Social Psychological Variables									
Knowledge of world of work score		*							
Rotter internal-External Locus of Control score			*			*			*
IQ Score	*								
L. Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market Experience									
Perception of age discrimination					*				*
Perception of race discrimination					*				*

Variables	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978
Perception of sex discrimination					*				*
Perception of other discrimination					*				*
Have you progressed, held your own, or moved backward over past 5 years?									*
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES									
Size of local area labor force	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Local area unemployment rate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index of demand for female labor	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Presence of accredited college in local area	*	*	*						

IV. THE PUBLIC-USE TAPES AND THE NLS CLEARING HOUSE

Under its contract with the Department of Labor, the Center for Human Resource Research has assumed the responsibility of making revised National Longitudinal Surveys data tapes and documentation available to the research community at the (marginal) cost of producing them. The Center has also assumed the responsibility of serving as a clearing house both with respect to problems that are discovered in the data files and with respect to ongoing and completed research. In this section, we discuss the schedule for releasing the revised tapes and documentation, the procedure for ordering data files, and the clearing house mechanism.

A. The Data Files

Availability By the autumn of 1977, data files had been made available covering the 1966-1975 surveys of the men, the 1967-1974 surveys of the women, the 1966-1975 surveys of the boys, and the 1968-1975 surveys of the girls. The release dates for updated, cumulated versions of the data files containing later surveys will, in general, be nine months after the relevant data tape is delivered by the Bureau of the Census to the Center. On this basis the updated data file through 1976 for the women is expected to be released by the end of 1977.

The data file made available to a purchaser at any given time will include the cumulative record for the relevant cohort up to that time. For example, the present files for the two cohorts of men include all data from the 1966-1975 surveys. At each new release date for a given cohort, the data file will be revised not only to include the additional survey year, but also to correct any errors in the data that have been called to the attention of the Center.

Price At any given time, the total price of the cumulated data file for each of the cohorts is $300.00. For example, if the 1967-1974 data file for women had been purchased in the spring of 1977, the price would have been $300.00. If, after the addition of the 1976 data, the cumulated data file for this cohort is ordered either by a previous tape owner or by a new purchaser, the price will be the same ($300.00). The price for a cumulated data file entitles the purchaser to the following package of material:

1. A computer data tape.[12]
2. The NLS Handbook.
3. One copy of each of the interview schedules for the relevant cohort.
4. One copy of each of the interviewers' reference manuals for the relevant cohort.

---

[12]Purchasers who require a tape of record layout other than the standard options given on the order form should contact the NLS Users' Office.

5. One copy of the code book, which describes and defines each variable, indicates its location on the data file, and presents its frequency distribution.

6. Two indexes of all variables, designed to facilitate the use of the data: one arranged numerically by tape location and the other arranged alphabetically by key words. Two copies of each index will be included.

7. For those whose computer system can use it, a copy of the documentation on computer tape.

For persons who need more specific information about the content of the data tapes before deciding whether they will be useful, we offer the following: one copy of each questionnaire plus one copy of the alphabetic index of all variables. The price for this package is $15.00 per cohort, which is deducted from the price of the data files if they are subsequently purchased. Also, the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor has placed this material in approximately 250 university libraries throughout the country. A list of these libraries is available on request from the Employment and Training Administration Utilization Division, Room 9112, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

B. Clearing House for Data Problems

The extensive revision of the data files has uncovered a number of errors in the original tapes that have required correction, as well as inaccuracies or lack of clarity in the documentation. Moreover, despite elaborate precautions, it is not improbable that errors have been introduced into the data during the process of tape revision. Finally, since there was no attempt to conduct an exhaustive evaluation of every variable on the tapes, there may be errors in the revised data files that have been carried over from the original versions. For all of these reasons, it is not unlikely that as research proceeds with the revised NLS data files at Ohio State and elsewhere, questions will arise concerning suspected errors in the tapes or the documentation. The Center for Human Resource Research is prepared to investigate questions of this kind which should be brought to the attention of:

Ms. Ellen Kreider
NLS Archives
Center for Human Resource Research
1375 Perry Street, Suite 585
Columbus, Ohio 43201
(614) 422-1064

As errors are discovered and corrected on the master tape, the Center for Human Resource Research makes such corrections available to persons who have previously purchased the data file in question. Unless the error is of major consequence, this is usually done in conjunction with the release of an additional wave of data for the cohort in question. When a new release is available, purchasers are notified by mail and are offered the options of (a) purchasing the newly released data tapes (including all corrections); (b) receiving instructions for correcting the data tape(s) they already possess as well as documentation

pages for all variables that have been changed; or (c) opting for neither of the above. If we do not hear from a tape owner to whom such a notice is sent within a specified period (usually 30 days), we will drop the person's name from our active files on the assumption that he (she) is no longer interested in using the data.

Documentation Where there is a lack of clarity, an apparent inconsistency, an apparent omission, or a similar problem relating to the documentation, it can be presented either by mail or telephone. In the former case, please indicate the name of the individual who had originally purchased the data tape and documentation.

Data files Users who identify what they believe to be errors in the content of the data files are urged to report these in writing, since matters of this kind will rarely be able to be resolved in a telephone conversation. In communications of this kind, care should be taken to identify the problem as precisely and with as much detail as possible. Specifically, there should be an exact definition of the universe of respondents under consideration and a brief statement of the nature of the problem. Variables in question should be identified by reference number, and attributes by their numeric codes. The process of checking matters of this kind may frequently be facilitated if the request for clarification is accompanied by a copy of the computer output which gives rise to the question, along with a listing of the deck which produced the run. Lastly, the request should include the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted in the event that further information is required.

C. Clearing House for Research

In order that researchers working with the NLS data may be apprised of comparable or related studies going on elsewhere, the Center has assumed the responsibility of serving as a clearing house for information relating to completed research as well as research projects in progress utilizing the NLS data.

NLS Newsletter As a means of communicating this information as well as other developments relating to the NLS, the Center prepares and distributes to all tape purchasers and other interested persons a quarterly NLS Newsletter which contains titles and citations of completed research reports, brief descriptions of research projects in progress, information relating to the status and availability of data tapes, and other information of general interest. All purchasers of the NLS data files are sent questionnaires approximately a month to six weeks before publication of the Newsletter requesting information of this type.

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF NLS DATA FILES

In revising the data files, the Center has been guided by the objective of making them readily usable by the largest possible number of researchers. To this end, all alphabetic and "wild" (illegal) codes that had appeared on the original versions of the tapes have been eliminated. In addition, the coding of a number of variables has been standardized across surveys and across cohorts, although this process has not been carried as far as might ideally have been desired. In this section, the major characteristics of the revised data files are described.

A. Tape Format

Several alternative tape formats are available to accommodate a wide variety of computer processing installations. The standard options, identified on the NLS Order Form, involve various combinations of alternative tape recording and coding techniques. In all cases, however, one logical record will contain all the data accumulated for a given respondent. The length of each record[13] is determined by the number of variables for each respondent, which, of course, is constant for a given release. Thus, every release of the women's cohort, for example, will consist of 5,083 fixed-length records.

B. Variable Attributes

In order to facilitate retrieval of the data, each variable on the revised public-use tapes has a uniform length of four characters (bytes). Variable numbers (Vbl#) have been assigned to identify the relative location of each variable within a record.[14] The absolute address of a given variable can be determined very simply from this information.

The following FORTRAN example, which is applicable only to the BCD and EBCDIC options, illustrates the advantages of fixed length variables identified by variable numbers.

```
      REAL*4   X(1500)
      READ  (2,1)   X
1     FORMAT  (15 (100F4.0))
      IF (X(530) .LE. 0.) GO TO 10
      RATIO = (X(119) +X(1485)) / X(530)
C     RATIO INVOLVES VBL#'S    119, 1485, AND 530
10 CONTINUE
```

---

[13] In this section, "record" refers to a logical record rather than a physical record.

[14] While additional variables will be added in subsequent releases of the data tapes, these will be assigned new variable numbers. Variable numbers, once assigned, will not be changed unless it is necessary to do so to correct an error.

Several other conventions have been uniformly followed in order to facilitate data processing:

1. The only characters which occur on the tapes are

   -, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

2. All values are represented as integers. Some variables (e.g., HOURLY RATE OF PAY) may have an implied decimal, but no fractions occur.

3. Codes are padded with high-order zeroes.

4. Negative codes are indicated by a minus sign (-) in the leftmost byte.

C. Split Variables

An apparent contradiction to the fixed-length rule is the fact that some variables have values which require more than four characters (x>9999 or x< -999). To accommodate these variables, two contiguous variable locations are used to contain the data. Except for the sampling weight (seven characters), the only variables that exceed four characters as of the present writing are certain monetary variables.

In a split variable, the leftmost location contains the thousands portion of the value; the rightmost location contains the remainder. When the value is negative, both "subvariables" contain a minus sign. To illustrate, if variable numbers 57 and 58 identify a split income variable, then

INCOME = 1000 * X(57) + X(58)

would determine the true value of the variable. The following table illustrates how representative values are coded as split and as "non-split" variables.

Representation of Some Typical Values
Encoded in BCD and EBCDIC

Value	Split Variables X(I)	Split Variables X(I+L)	Non-Split Variables X(I)
0	0000	0000	0000
8	0000	0008	0008
1000	0001	0000	1000
1234	0001	0234	1234
22333	0022	0333	Must be split
345678	0345	0678	must be split
-1	-000	-001	-001
-235	-000	-235	-235
-2345	-002	-345	must be split
-98765	-098	-765	must be split

D. Floating Point Binary

The floating point binary option is strongly recommended to those researchers whose computer installations are compatible with IBM 360/370. Users will find this option particularly attractive since it presents a core image of the data. The following FORTRAN example should help explain how to use this option.

```
      REAL*4     X(1300), NA, DK
      NA = -(16.**10)
      DK = -512000.
      READ (2,1) X
    1 FORMAT (13 (100A4))
C   'A' FORMAT IS ESSENTIAL IN FORTRAN
      IF (X(17) .EQ. NA .OR. X(17) .EQ. DK) GO TO 10
      IF (X(17) .NE. 0.)  ANSWER = X(223) / X(17)
   10 CONTINUE
```

In the floating point binary option there are no split variables, since none is needed. However, since there is only one version of the documentation, there will be references to split variables. These should be ignored by those who have ordered the floating point binary option. In this version of the tape, the second variable location in such cases will contain hexadecimal 40404040.[15]

E. Standardized Coding Conventions

Uniform "NA" code "NA" is the convention used to describe the absence of a valid coded response. Substantively, "NA" can represent cases where (1) the respondent should not have a valid code since he/she was not in the applicable universe, and (2) the respondent has no valid code due to refusal, interviewer error, or coding, transcribing, or data entry error. All of these situations are coded identically with a value of -999. Split variables have -999 in each location, yielding a value of -999999. In the floating binary option, NA is uniformly coded with the value -(16.**10), or hexadecimal CB100000.

Uniform "DK" code "DK" is used in the codebook to refer to responses of "DON'T KNOW." Such responses have been assigned the uniform code of -987. Split variables have -987 in each location yielding -987987. In the floating binary option, DK is uniformly coded with the value -512000, or hexadecimal C57D0000.

Multiple entry variables There are a number of items in the questionnaires which permit multiple-entry responses. For example, for the question "What have you been doing in the past four weeks to find work?" enumerators were instructed to mark as many of the following methods as were mentioned by the respondent.

---

[15] These locations are ideal for locally created variables.

Checked with public employment agency
Checked with private employment agency
Checked with employer directly
Checked with friends or relatives
Placed or answered ads
Other method

For each multiple-entry variable, the individual categories are coded in a geometric progression. In the foregoing example, "public employment agency" would be coded 1; "private employment agency," 2; "employer directly," 4; "friends or relatives," 8; "ads," 16; and "other," 32. Multiple responses are then coded by adding the individual codes for each respondent, which yields a unique value for each combination.

Dichotomous variables Dichotomous variables of a yes/no variety are uniformly coded ("Yes" = 1; "No" = 0). Other dichotomous variables have frequently been reformulated to permit this convention to be followed.

Combination quantitative-qualitative variables Some variables which are ostensibly quantitative may have several nonquantitative (categorical) responses. In such cases, the quantitative responses are represented by positive integers which equal the actual values, while the qualitative (categorical) responses are represented by negative values, beginning with -1. For example, expected age of retirement is coded as follows:

45 THRU 99 actual age
-1 already retired
-2 never plan to retire

Cross-referenced variables In the questionnaires, and in the original versions of the data files, the responses to some questions were coded in such a way as to require reference to the response to another question. For example, in the case of the men, if respondent's job at the time of the 1966 survey was the longest job he had held between leaving school and the time of the 1966 survey, the occupation of longest job was coded "same as current job." Otherwise, the actual three-digit occupation code was recorded.

In the revised data files, no such cross-referencing is required. In the above illustration, "occupation of longest job" is given the three-digit code of "current job" in those instances where current and longest job are the same.

Confidentiality rules Pursuant to Census regulations relating to confidentiality, total annual income (or any component thereof) cannot be shown if it is in excess of $50,000. Hence, all such variables have been edited so that values in excess of $50,000 are coded as $50,000.

F. Guidelines for Data Management

On the basis of a survey conducted among potential purchasers of the revised NLS data files, it appears that most researchers who acquire the files will desire to revise them by reformatting, subsetting, or creating new variables. Since the Center can accept responsibility only for the tapes and documentation which it has supplied, users who intend to modify the data should develop a set of

standard operating procedures to guarantee the integrity of the tapes furnished by the Center. The following guidelines are suggested:

1. Changes should never be made in a tape received from the Center; rather, a new tape should be produced.

2. A copy of each original tape should be made as soon as possible.

3. All modifications should be carefully documented; programs and program specifications should be saved.

4. New output tapes should be used for all subsequent revisions. The data set name should identify the generation number and cohort of each file.

5. The addition of locally-created variables will usually entail expansion of the logical record length. Since many users will later wish to obtain future versions of the data files from the Center, which will contain both new variables and corrections to existing variables, user-designed modifications should be planned with flexibility in mind.

6. In subsetting, interrelationships among variables should be kept in mind.

7. The codebook should be kept up to date.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

The package of documentation that accompanies the revised public-use tapes includes a codebook defining each variable and indicating how it is coded, as well as an alphabetic and a numeric index, which provide a convenient means of identifying and locating variables. Each of these components is described below, along with an explanation of how it is intended to be used. Excerpts from a codebook are shown in the Appendix for illustrative purposes.

A. Codebook

The codebook is the principal element of the documentation system, containing information that is intended to be complete and self-explanatory for each variable in the file. Nonetheless, in order to know precisely what a given variable means, it will frequently be necessary to use the codebook entry in conjunction with the relevant questionnaire and the Interviewers' Reference Manual.

The variables are arranged in a uniform pattern in each codebook. They are first grouped according to survey year. Within each survey year, variables picked up directly from the questionnaire appear first, arranged in item-number sequence. Next come the "recoded" variables (derived from one or more questionnaire items), arranged roughly in the order in which the topics appear in the questionnaire.

Reference number (format: XXXXX.XX) The reference number (R#) is a unique identification number assigned to each variable which determines its relative position within the codebook and which will remain constant through subsequent revisions of the files. The reference number is the identifier to be used when communicating about a variable with the Center.

Description of variable The description (name) composed for each variable (85-character maximum)--e.g., "Hourly Rate of Pay, 1971"; "Marital Status, 1971"[16]--is displayed adjacent to the reference number. It is intended to summarize briefly the content of the variable, to serve as a heading for the codes which appear below it, and to represent the variable within the alphabetic and numeric indexes.

Several conventions have been used in developing the descriptions of variables:

(1) When the description of a variable includes the phrase "in 19XX," this means that the variable relates to the indicated calendar year. On the other hand, when a date follows a verbal description of a variable without being preceded by the preposition "in," the date simply identifies the year of the survey in which the relevant information was collected. For the exact

---

[16] These variables will be used to illustrate the characteristics of the documentation. Relevant pages of the documentation for the middle-aged men are shown in the Appendix.

time period covered, the wording of the questionnaire item and the time at which the survey was conducted must be ascertained. For example:

> NUMBER OF WEEKS-WORKED IN 1965 is the number of weeks worked in calendar year 1965 (ascertained in the 1966 survey).
>
> NUMBER OF WEEKS-WORKED IN PAST YEAR, 1967 is the number of weeks worked in the 12-month period preceding the 1967 survey.

(2) If two ostensibly identical variables differ only in that they refer to different universes of respondents, the universe definitions are appended to the descriptions in parentheses. For example:

> DATE RESPONDENT LAST WORKED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME, 1969 (UNEMPLOYED-1969)
>
> DATE RESPONDENT LAST WORKED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME, 1969 (OLF[17]-1969)

(3) Dichotomous variables are usually put in question form. For example:

> DOES HEALTH LIMIT KIND OF WORK, 1966

Coding information Appearing below the description of each variable is a section containing the set of legitimate codes[18] which the variable may assume and a text entry describing the codes. Code entries are discrete (categorical), as in the case of "Marital Status"

> 1 MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT
> 2 MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT
> 3 WIDOWED
> 4 DIVORCED
> 5 SEPARATED
> 6 NEVER MARRIED

or continuous (quantitative), as in the case of "Hourly Rate of Pay"

> 1 THRU 9999 ACTUAL RATE

---

[17] Out of the labor force.

[18] The term "legitimate," for continuous variables, must be interpreted loosely. In many cases, artificial bounds are used to define a range which is broad enough to include all possible codes except NA. The actual range of codes appearing on the tape can be determined by examining the items labelled "MINIMUM" and "MAXIMUM" in the "COMMENTS" field of the codebook.

Several conventions have been followed in presenting the coding information.

(1) "NA" denotes the uniform nonresponse code (-999).[19]

(2) "DK" denotes the uniform "Don't know" code of -987.[19]

(3) Where coding information is especially complex and detailed, users are referred to Attachments to the codebook. Attachment 2 relates to occupation and industry variables and Attachment 3 relates to selected characteristics of other family members in the respondent's household.

Frequency distribution of variable In the case of discrete (categorical) variables, frequency counts are normally shown to the left of the code categories, illustrated by the "Marital Status" variable shown in the Appendix. In the case of continuous (quantitative) variables, a distribution of the variable is presented using a convenient class interval.[20] The format of these distributions varies. In some cases, for technical reasons, a distribution includes classes that lie outside the legal range of the variable; such classes, of course, show a frequency count of zero and should be ignored. In the case of our illustrative variable "Hourly Rate of Pay" (see Appendix) the frequency count is straightforward in this respect. That is, the maximum value is $34.64 and the maximum category shown is $10.00 and above, for which there is a frequency count of 72.

The following information concerning the code distribution is also presented:

(1) "# of NA's" indicates the number of occurrences of the uniform non-response code. For our illustrative variables, these are 844 in the case of "Marital Status" and 2,064 in the case of "Hourly Rate of Pay."

(2) "# of DK's" provides a count of the uniform DON'T KNOW code. This code, provided only when the interview schedule permits a "DON'T KNOW" response, is not relevant in the case of either of our illustrative variables.

(3) "#NEGATIVE" is the number of negative codes exclusive of "NA" and "DK." (Not relevant in the case of either of our illustrative variables.)

(4) "MINIMUM" indicates the smallest recorded value exclusive of "NA" and "DK." In the case of "Hourly Rate of Pay" this value is 1 (see Appendix).

---

[19] See Section V.

[20] The frequency count for "split" variables, as well as the minimum and maximum values, reflect their "true" values. For a definition of "split variables," see Section V.

(5) "MAXIMUM" indicates the largest recorded value. In the case of "Hourly Rate of "Pay" this value is $34.64 (see Appendix).

Variable number The variable number, which has been discussed in detail in Section V, identifies the tape location of the variable. For the illustrative variables shown in the Appendix, the variable numbers are 2012 ("Marital Status") and 2755 ("Hourly Rate of Pay"). (NOTE: Two "locations" appear for Split Variables--see Section V.)

Questionnaire item The element entitled "QUESTION" contains a reference to the interview schedule for variables that are based directly on a questionnaire item. In some cases, reference is to a specific item number or a subsection thereof. In other cases only the page number of the questionnaire is identified. The convention "CH XX" is used to identify questionnaire Check Items. The variable "Marital Status," for example, comes from page 1 of the 1971 Men's interview schedule. "Hourly Rate of Pay," on the other hand, is a constructed variable that is not picked up directly from the interview schedule; thus no "QUESTION" entry appears (see Appendix).

Universe information It is frequently desirable to know what the relevant universe is for a given variable, i.e., which set(s) of respondents should have been asked the question(s) on which the variable is based. This can be ascertained by carefully tracing through the often complex skip patterns of the questionnaire. However, as a means of sparing the users of the public-use data tapes the effort involved in this procedure, the "UNIVERSE INFORMATION" entry has been designed at Ohio State from the skip pattern of the questionnaire. It lists the last decision point in every possible path to the item under consideration. The illustrative cases in the Appendix show that all respondents were asked the question on marital status, and that since Hourly Rate of Pay is a "Key Variable," no universe information is necessary (see "Derivations," below).

Not all items that appear on the questionnaire were coded into variables. Those which were not, of course, appear neither in the tape nor in the codebook. However, in the interest of continuity, the "UNIVERSE INFORMATION" entries which would have appeared for these items have been included in Attachment 1 of the codebook.

Derivations Whenever possible, the decision rules employed in the creation of constructed variables have been included in the codebook under the title "DERIVATIONS." This information is designed to enable the researcher to determine whether available constructs are appropriate to his needs. Unfortunately, there are many instances in which the original decision rules were unavailable, incomplete, and/or unclear. In most of these cases there has not been a careful reassessment of the variable and the "derivations" can therefore not be accepted with complete confidence. However, there are several sets of variables that are both especially important and likely to be widely used which the Center has reassessed. These are designated as "key" variables in the codebook, and include the annual total family income variables, total family asset variables, annual work experience variables (number of weeks worked,

unemployed, and out of the labor force), and hourly rate of pay.[21] In the case of the illustrative variables (see Appendix) no derivation is shown for "Marital Status," because this variable is picked up directly from the interview schedule. For "Hourly Rate of Pay," the derivation describes in detail the items of the interview schedule and the decision rules that were used in creating this "key" variable.

B. The KWIC Index

The KWIC ("KWIC" is the acronym for keyword-in-context) has been designed to assist users in identifying and locating variables relevant to their research interests. It is the output of a computer program which processes as inputs (1) a dictionary of predetermined keywords and (2) a file containing a textual description (i.e., the name) of every variable available for a given cohort. The program generates as output an alphabetically arranged list of the keywords, and, under each, a list of all variables whose descriptions contain the keyword. Most variables appear more than once within the index, since most variable descriptions contain more than one keyword.

The variables are sequenced by reference number, which provides a ready indication of the location of the variable in the codebook. In the descriptions of the variables, asterisks replace the keyword. For each variable there is also shown (1) "QUES #" which identifies the questionnaire items for those variables that come directly from the questionnaire; (2) "VBL #" which indicates tape location; and (3) an indicator for "split" variables: a plus sign (+) to the right of the "VBL #." (The entries for our illustrative variables are shown in the Appendix.)

Needless to say, the descriptions of variables and the selection of keywords are to some extent arbitrary, having emerged out of common usage within the Center. To make the index more generally useful, a "dictionary" and a "thesaurus" of keywords are included in the KWIC Index. The "dictionary" lists all of the terms or phrases that are permitted to appear as keywords, cross-referenced with related keywords which users are advised to consult. The "thesaurus" lists concepts that are not used as keywords, cross-referenced with similar or equivalent words or phrases that do appear as keywords.

---

[21] It should be noted that the Center is certifying only that these key variables have been created according to the decision rules contained in the codebook; it is not underwriting the validity of the raw data on which they are based. For example, in both the family income data and the average hourly earnings data there are instances of values that are completely unrealistic. (In only two instances--viz., the average hourly earnings variables for the boys and girls--has the Center performed an edit to eliminate extreme values according to rules that are set forth in the codebook. But even in these instances there may be other anomalies.) Users are therefore cautioned not to accept even the "key variables" uncritically. It is advisable to examine carefully all the variables to be used in the analysis. Such examination may suggest the need for additional editing procedures.

C. Numeric Index

The Numeric Index is a complete list of all variables arranged in sequence of tape location. It includes the variable description and the other information contained in the KWIC Index. The fact that one can enter the Index with tape location and ascertain the information necessary to find the variable in the codebook or in the questionnaire makes it particularly useful to programmers (see Appendix for illustrations).

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS BIBLIOGRAPHY

An asterisk preceding an entry indicates that the report was written by a staff member of the Center for Human Resource Research. Reports preceded by a plus (+) are available for distribution from the Library of the Center for Human Resource Research at a charge of $.80 each to cover postage and handling. From other researchers the Center receives only one copy of completed reports for its own files and thus has none for distribution. Requests for such reports should be addressed directly to the authors. All citations with PB numbers are available from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

Comprehensive Reports

*The Pre-Retirement Years (Manpower Research Monograph no. 15)

Vol. 1, by Herbert S. Parnes, Belton M. Fleisher, Robert C. Miljus, and Ruth S. Spitz PB 180530

Vol. 2, by Herbert S. Parnes, Karl Egge, Andrew I. Kohen, and Ronald M. Schmidt PB 192671

+Vol. 3, by Herbert S. Parnes, Gilbert Nestel, and Paul Andrisani PB 212637/AS

+Vol. 4, by Herbert S. Parnes, Arvil V. Adams, Paul Andrisani, Andrew I. Kohen, and Gilbert Nestel PB 239886/AS

*Career Thresholds (Manpower Research Monograph no. 16)

Vol. 1, by Herbert S. Parnes, Robert C. Miljus, and Ruth S. Spitz PB 183539

Vol. 2, by Frederick A. Zeller, John R. Shea, Andrew I. Kohen, and Jack A. Meyer PB 201288

Vol. 3, by Andrew I. Kohen and Herbert S. Parnes PB 201287

Vol. 4, by Andrew I. Kohen with the assistance of Paul Andrisani PB 220734/AS

+Vol. 5, by Paul Andrisani and Andrew I. Kohen PB 243396/AS

+Vol. 6, by Andrew I. Kohen, John T. Grasso, Steven C. Myers, and Patricia M. Shields

*Dual Careers (Manpower Research Monograph no. 21)

Vol. 1, by John R. Shea, Ruth S. Spitz, and Frederick A. Zeller PB 193239

Vol. 2, by John R. Shea, Sookon Kim, and Roger Roderick PB 214569

Vol. 3, by Carol L. Jusenius and Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr. PB 241192/AS

+Vol. 4, by Herbert S. Parnes, Carol L. Jusenius, Francine Blau, Gilbert Nestel, Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr., and Steven Sandell

*Years for Decision (Manpower Research Monograph No. 24)

Vol. 1, by John R. Shea, Roger D. Roderick, Frederick A. Zeller, and Andrew I. Kohen PB 201289

Vol. 2, by Roger D. Roderick, with the assistance of Joseph M. Davis PB 220735

+Vol. 3, by Roger D. Roderick and Andrew I. Kohen PB 232331/AS

+Vol. 4, by Frank L. Mott, Steven H. Sandell, David Shapiro, Patricia Brito, Timothy J. Carr, Carol L. Jusenius, Peter J. Koenig, and Sylvia F. Moore

Special Reports

Adams, Arvil Van. "The Stock of Human Capital and Differences in Post-School Formal Occupational Training for Middle-Aged Men." Southern Economic Journal (in press).

*Adams, Arvil V., and Nestel, Gilbert. "Interregional Migration, Education and Poverty in the Urban Ghetto: Another Look at Black-White Earnings Differentials." The Review of Economics and Statistics 58 (May 1976): 156-66.

+ *Adams, Arvil Van, and Nestel, Gilbert. Interregional Migration, Education, and Poverty in the Urban Ghetto: Another Look at Black-White Earnings Differentials. Revised. Columbus: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1974. 28 pp.

*Andrisani, Paul. "An Empirical Analysis of the Dual Labor Market Theory." Columbus: Center for Human Resource Research, 1973. PB 225528/9AS

Andrisani, Paul J. "Discrimination, Segmentation, and Upward Mobility: A Longitudinal Approach to the Dual Labor Market Theory." Mimeographed. Temple University, 1976.

Andrisani, Paul J. "The Effects of Health Problems on the Work Experience of Middle-Aged Men." Industrial Gerontology (Summer 1977).

Andrisani, Paul J. "Internal-External Attitudes, Personal Initiative, and the Labor Market Experience of White and Black Men." Journal of Human Resources (Summer 1977).

Andrisani, Paul J. "Job Satisfaction among Working Women." Signs (in press).

Andrisani, Paul J. "Job Satisfaction Among Working Women in Their Thirties and Forties: Some Longitudinal Data on a National Sample." Paper presented at the American Sociological Association meetings, New York City, August 1976.

Andrisani, Paul J. "Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Mimeographed. Temple University, n.d.

Andrisani, Paul J. (ed.); Applebaum, Eileen; Koppel, Ross; and Miljus, Robert. Working Attitudes and Work Experience. (New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1977).

Andrisani, Paul J., and Miljus, Robert C. "A Multivariate Analysis of Individual Differences in Preferences for Intrinsic versus Extrinsic Aspects of Work among National Samples of Young and Middle-Aged Workers." Paper presented at the American Sociological Association meetings, New York City, August 1976.

*Andrisani, Paul J., and Nestel, Gilbert. "Internal-External Control as Contributor to and Outcome of Work Experience." Journal of Applied Psychology (March/April 1976).

Antos, Joseph R. "Sex Differences in Union Membership: The Impact of Occupation and Industry." Paper presented at the meetings of the American Statistical Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1977.

Antos, Joseph R., and Mellow, Wesley S. "The Youth Labor Market: A Dynamic Overview." Draft Final Report for the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1977.

Appelbaum, Eileen. "Determinants of Early Labor Experience Among Young Women: The Role of Work-Related Attitudes." Mimeographed. Temple University, 1976.

Appelbaum, Eileen, and Koppel, Ross. "The Role of Work Commitment in the Occupational Attainment of Young Women." Paper presented at the Eastern Economics Association meetings, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, April 1976.

Bahr, Stephen J. "The Effects of Income and Age at Marriage on Marital Stability." Paper to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, September 1977.

Bahr, Stephen J. "The Effects of Income and Assets on Marital Instability: A Longitudinal Analysis." Mimeographed. Brigham Young University, 1977.

Birnbaum, Howard. "Career Origins, On-the-Job Training and Earnings." Southern Economic Journal 42 (1976): 587-99.

Birnbaum, Howard. "Determinants of Earnings: The Economic Significance of Job Experience and the Effect of Cohorts on Age-Earnings Profiles." Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1974.

Blew, Sarah Stoltz. "Social Class and Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations: A Study of Females." M.A. Thesis, University of Iowa, 1975.

*Borus, Michael, and Nestel, Gilbert. "Response Bias in Reports of Father's Education." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, 1971.

+ * Borus, Michael, and Nestel, Gilbert. "Response Bias in Reports of Father's Education and Socioeconomic Status." Journal of the American Statistical Association 68 (December 1973): 816-20.

Bould, Sally. "Black and White Families: Factors Affecting the Wife's Contribution to the Family Income Where the Husband's Income is Low to Moderate." Sociological Quarterly (in press).

Bould, Sally. "Female-Headed Families: Personal Fate Control and the Providor Role." Journal of Marriage and the Family (May 1977): 339-49.

Brown, Charles. "A Model of Optimal Human-Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young High School Graduates." Journal of Political Economy (April 1976): 229-316.

Buchele, Robert. "Jobs and Workers: A Labor Market Segmentation Perspective on the Work Experience of Middle-Aged Men." Manuscript submitted to the Secretary of Labor's Conference on the National Longitudinal Survey of the Pre-Retirement Years, Boston, 1976.

*Carr, Timothy J. "An Analysis of the Duration of Unemployment." 1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (in press).

Chamberlain, Gary, and Griliches, Zvi. "Returns to Schooling of Brothers and Ability as an Unobservable Component." Discussion Paper number 340. Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1974.

Chamberlain, Gary, and Griliches, Zvi. "More on Brothers." Discussion Paper number 469. Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1976. (Forthcoming in P. J. Taubman, ed., Determinants of Socioeconomic Success Within and Between Families. Amsterdam: North-Holland.)

Cherlin, Andrew. "The Effect of Children on Marital Dissolution." Demography (August 1977).

Cherlin, Andrew. "Social and Economic Determinants of Marital Separation." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1976.

Christenson, Bruce A. "A Comparison of the Process of Earning Achievement of Black and White Married Females." Paper presented at the Midwest Sociological Meetings, St. Louis, 1976.

Christenson, Bruce A. "The Occupational Achievement Process among 30 to 44 Year Old Married, Never-Married, and Divorced or Separated Females." M.A. Thesis, University of Iowa, 1976.

Cogan, John F. "Labor Supply and the Value of the Housewife's Time." Rand Corporation Report number R-1461. Santa Monica, California, 1975.

Dauterive, Jerry W., and Jonish, James E. "The Structure of Wage Rates Among Black and White Career Women." Paper presented at the Southern Economics Association meetings, New Orleans, November 1975.

*Davis, Joseph M. "Health and the Education-Earnings Relationship." Monthly Labor Review 96 (1973): 61-63.

*Davis, Joseph M. "Impact of Health on Earnings and Labor Market Activity." Monthly Labor Review 95 (1972): 46-49.

*Davis, Joseph M. "The Impact of Health upon Earnings and Labor Market Activity of Middle-Aged Men." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 210224/AS

*Egge, Karl A. "Black-White Differences in Annual Hours of Work Supplied among Males 45-59 Years of Age." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1973.

*Egge, Karl; Kohen, Andrew I.; Shea, John R.; and Zeller, Frederick A. "Changes in the Federal Minimum Wage and the Employment of Young Men, 1966-67." In Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1657. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

Ehrenberg, Ronald G., and Oaxaca, Ronald L. "Unemployment Insurance, Duration of Unemployment, and Subsequent Wage Gain." The American Economic Review 66 (December 1976): 754-66.

Ehrenberg, Ronald, and Oaxaca, Ronald. "Impact of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemployment and the Post-Unemployment Wage." Paper presented at the Industrial Relations Research Association Meetings, Dallas, December 1975.

Erickson, Julia A. "An Analysis of the Journey to Work for Women." Social Problems 24 (April 1977): 428-435.

Erickson, Julia A. "The Dilemma of Education: Home and Work Roles for Women." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, 1977.

Erickson, Julia A. "Marital Roles, Work Roles and Race." Mimeographed. Temple University, n.d.

Erickson, Julia A. "Work Attachment and Home Role among a Cohort of American Women." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1976.

*Faulk, Diane Rochelle Chappell. "Job Expectations and Unemployment among Young Women with Work Experience." Columbus: Center for Human Resource Research, 1973. PB 222738/AS

Feldstein, Martin S. "The Importance of Temporary Layoffs: An Empirical Analysis." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 3:725-45, 1975.

Flanagan, Robert J. "Discrimination Theory Labor Turnover, and Racial Unemployment Differentials." Chapter three in Labor Turnover, Racial Unemployment Differentials, and the Dual Labor Market Hypothesis, Final Report submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor, April 1974. Department of Labor Contract no. DL 91-17-72-32. (Dissertation = PB 332215/AS)

Flanagan, Robert J. "Labor Force Experience, Job Turnover, and Racial Wage Differentials." Review of Economics and Statistics 56 (November 1974).

*Fleisher, Belton M. "Mother's Home Time and the Production of Child Quality." Demography (May 1977).

*Fleisher, Belton M. "A Multiple Equation Family Model." Mimeographed. The Ohio State University, 1976.

*Fleisher, Belton M., and Parsons, Donald O. "A Disaggregate Study of the Effect of Unemployment Rates on Labor Study." Mimeographed. The Ohio State University, 1975. PB 240897

*Fleisher, Belton M.; Parsons, Donald O.; and Porter, Richard D. "Assets Adjustment and Labor Supply of Older Workers." Report 7108, The Ohio State University Division for Economic Research, 1971.

*Fleisher, Belton M., and Porter, Richard D. "Assets, Nonemployment Income, and Alternative Models of Labor Supply." Mimeographed. The Ohio State University, 1971. PB 222737

*Fleisher, Belton M., and Porter, Richard D. "The Labor Supply of Males 45-59: A Preliminary Report." Mimeographed. The Ohio State University, 1970.

*Fleisher, Belton M., and Rhodes, George. "Unemployment and Labor Force Participation of Married Men and Women: A Simultaneous Model." Review of Economics and Statistics (November 1976): 398-406.

Fligstein, Neil and Wolf, Wendy. "The Impact of the Censoring Problem on Estimating Women's Occupational Attainment Equations." Discussion Paper number 371-76. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1977.

Freeman, Richard. "Government Policy and Black Economic Advance in the 1960's." Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper, n.d.

Freeman, Richard. "Occupational Training in Proprietary Schools and Technical Institutes." Review of Economics and Statistics 56 (August 1974): 310-18.

Freeman, Richard. "Parental Family Stability and Socioeconomic Success: Effects of the Broken Home." Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper, n.d.

Freeman, Richard. "Social Mobility in the 'New Market' for Black Workers." Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper, n.d.

Furstenburg, Frank F., Jr., and Thrall, Charles A. "Counting the Jobless: The Impact of Job Rationing on the Measurement of Unemployment." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (March 1975): 45-59.

*Grasso, John T. "The Contributions of Vocational Education, Training and Work Experience to the Early Career Achievements of Young Men." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1975.

Grasso, John T. "Correlates and Career Consequences of Job Changes by Young Workers." N.I.E. Proposal, 1977.

*Grasso, John T. "On the Declining Labor Market Value of Schooling." Paper presented to the American Educational Research Association, New York City, 1977.

*Grasso, John T., and Shea, John R. "The Effects of High School Curriculum on Age-Earnings Profiles." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, 1972.

Gregory, Paul R. "The Economics of Fertility: Some Preliminary Findings from the NLS Survey." Paper presented at the Southwest Social Science Convention, San Antonio, 1975.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "An Eclectic Model of Fertility: Economic, Attitudinal, and Demographic Factors." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "The Fertility Behavior of Black and White Families: Some Evidence from the N.L.S." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "The Fertility of Working and Non-Working Wives: An Investigation of Opportunity Costs." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "The Impact of Children on the Hourly Wage Rates of Black and White Wives." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "Labor Force Activity of Married Women and Its Fertility Implications." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R., and Thomas, R. William. "A Model of Educational Choice Responses to Economic, Attitudinal and Family Responsibility Factors: Evidence from the N.L.S. Black and White Women." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Gregory, Paul R.; Thomas, R. William; and Moore, W. J. "The Economics of Fertility, Educational Choice and Labor Behavior." Mimeographed. University of Houston, 1976.

Griliches, Zvi. "Estimating the Returns to Schooling: Some Econometric Problems." Econometrica 45 (January 1977): 1-22.

Griliches, Zvi. "Wages of Very Young Men." Journal of Political Economy 84 (August 1976): S69-85.

Griliches, Zvi. "Earnings of Very Young Men." Discussion Paper. Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1977.

Griliches, Zvi. "Schooling Interruption, Work While in School, and the Returns from Schooling." Discussion Paper number 259. Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1977.

Griliches, Zvi; Hall, B. H.; and Hausman, J. A. "Missing Data and Self-Selection in Large Panels." Mimeographed. Department of Economics, Harvard University 1977.

Hall, Robert E., and Kasten, Richard A. "The Relative Occupational Success of Blacks and Whites." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1973:3, pp. 781-95.

Heckman, James R. "Effects of Child-Care Programs on Women's Work Effort." Journal of Political Economy 82 (March/April 1974): S136-63.

Heckman, James R. "Shadow Prices, Market Wages, and Labor Supply." Econometrica 42 (July 1974): 679-94.

Heckman, James R. "The Common Structure of Statistical Models of Truncation, Sample Selection, and Limited Dependent Variables and a Simple Estimator for Such Models." Annals of Economic and Social Measurement 5 (Fall 1976): 475-92.

Hill, C. Russell. "Dropping Out of High School: The Effects of Family, Ability, School Quality and Local Employment Conditions." Mimeographed. Center for Studies in Human Capital, University of South Carolina, 1975.

Hudis, Paula M. "Commitment to Work and Wages: Income Differences of Black and White Women." Mimeographed. Indiana University, 1976.

Hull, Doris; Cupingood, Leonard; and Ashenfelter, Orley. "Development of a Methodology to Appraise the Income of Women Borrowers." Final report submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1975.

Johnson, Shirley B. "The Impact of Women's Liberation on Marriage, Divorce, and the Family Life-Style." In Cynthia Lloyd (ed.), Sex, Discrimination and the Division of Labor. New York: Columbia University Press, 1975.

Jones, Barbara. "Labor Force Participation Rates of Black Wives." Presented at Annual Meeting of the Caucus of Black Economists of the American Economic Association, Toronto, Ontario, 1972.

Jusenius, Carol L. "The Influence of Work Experience, Skill Requirement and Occupational Segregation on Women's Earnings." Journal of Economics and Business (February 1977).

*Jusenius, Carol L., and Sandell, Steven H. "Barriers to Entry and Re-entry to the Labor Market." Paper presented at Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Conference on Research Needed to Improve the Employment and Employability of Women, Washington, D.C., 1974.

Kalachek, Edward; Mellow, Wesley; and Raines, Fredric. "The Male Labor Supply Function Reconsidered." International Labor Relations Review (in press).

Kalachek, Edward and Raines, Fredric. "The Structure of Wage Differences among Mature Workers." Paper presented at the Southern Economic Association meetings, 1974.

Kalachek, Edward and Raines, Fredric. "The Structure of Wage Differences among Mature Male Workers." Journal of Human Resources 11 (Fall 1976): 484-506.

Kalachek, Edward, and Raines, Fredric. "Trade Unions and Hiring Standards." Mimeographed. Washington University, 1977.

Kalachek, Edward; Raines, Fredric; and Larson, Donald. "An Investigation of Dynamic Labor Supply Adjustment." Mimeographed. Washington University, 1977.

Kalleberg, Arne L., and Hudis, Paula M. "Job Sequence and Growth in Wages in the Late Career." Mimeographed. Indiana University, 1977.

Kalleberg, Arne L., and Hudis, Paula M. "Occupational Mobility and Wage Determination among Middle-Aged Men." Mimeographed. Indiana University, 1976.

Kasten, Richard A. "Studies of Occupational Mobility for Black and White Men." Ph.D. dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1975.

*Kim, Sookon. "Cross-Substitution between Husband and Wife as One of the Factors Determining the Number of Hours of Labor Supplied by Married Women." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 211648

*Kim, Sookon. "Determinants of Labor Force Participation of Married Women 30 to 44 Years of Age." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 2060502/AS

*King, Randall H. "Some Economic Consequences of Dropping Out of High School." 1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (in press).

Kniesner, Thomas J. "Fertility, Marital Instability, and Alimony." Paper presented at the Southern Economic Association meetings, Atlanta, 1976.

Kniesner, Thomas J. "An Indirect Test of Complementarity in a Family Labor Supply Model." Econometrica 44 (July 1976): 651-69.

Kniesner, Thomas J.; Padilla, Arthur H.; and Polachek, Solomon W. "The Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle." Journal of Human Resources (in press)

Knutson, Marlys, and Schreiner, Dean. "Analysis of Factors Influencing Women's Labor Force Participation Decisions." Research Report number P-723. Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma State University, n.d.

Knutson, Marlys, and Schreiner, Dean. "Income Returns for Working Women by Place of Residence." Current Farm Economics, n.d.

*Kohen, Andrew I. "Determinants of Early Labor Market Success among Young Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1973. PB 208638/AS

Kohen, Andrew I., and Andrisani, Paul. "Hourly Pay, Earnings Growth and Joblessness Among Union-Nonunion Blue Collar Workers." Monthly Labor Review (in press).

Kohen, Andrew I. "Job Changing Behavior of Young Men in the Civilian Labor Market." Mimeographed. Department of Economics, James Madison University, 1977.

*Kohen, Andrew I., and Barker, Susan C. "The Antecedents and Consequences of Interruptions in Formal Schooling: A Review of the Literature." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

*Kohen, Andrew I. (with Susan Breinich and Patricia Shields). "Women and the Economy: A Bibliography and a Review of the Literature on Sex Differentiation in the Labor Market." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977. PB 241193/AS

*Kohen, Andrew I., and Breinich, Susan C. "Knowledge of the World of Work: A Test of Occupational Information for Young Men." Journal of Vocational Behavior 6 (1975): 133-44.

*Kohen, Andrew I.; Nestel, Gilbert; and Karmas, Constantine. "Success and Failure in College: A New Approach to Persistence in Undergraduate Programs." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

*Kohen, Andrew I.; Parnes, Herbert S.; and Shea, John R. "Income Instability among Young and Middle-Aged Men." In The Personal Distribution of Income and Wealth, edited by James D. Smith. New York: NBER, 1975. PB 222571/AS

*Kohen, Andrew I., and Roderick, Roger D. "Causes of Differentials in Early Labor Market Success among Young Women." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, 1972.

*Kohen, Andrew I., and Roderick, Roger D. "The Effects of Race and Sex Discrimination on Early-Career Earnings." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975. PB 242772/AS

Koppel, Ross, and Appelbaum, Eileen. "The Impact of Labor Market Sex Discrimination on Wages and Earnings of Young Women." Paper presented at the American Sociological Assoication meetings, New York City, 1976.

Lapham, Victoria. "Nonresponse on Assets and Income in the Survey of Mature Women." Office of Research and Development, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Lazear, Edward. "Age, Experience, and Wage Growth." The American Economic Review 66 (September 1976): 548-58.

Lazear, Edward. "Education: Consumption or Production." Journal of Political Economy 85 (June 1977): 569-97.

Lazear, Edward. "Schooling as a Wage Depressant." Journal of Human Resources 12 (Spring 1977): 164-76.

Leigh, Duane E. "An Analysis of the Determinants of Occupational Upgrading." Report submitted to the Education and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1975.

Leigh, Duane E. "The Effect of Job Experience on Earnings Among Middle-Aged Men." Industrial Relations 15 (May 1976).

Leigh, Duane E. "Occupational Advancement in the Late 1960's: An Indirect Test of the Dual Labor Market Hypothesis." Journal of Human Resources 11 (Spring 1976): 155-71.

Leigh, Duane E. "Racial Differentials in Returns to Human Capital Investments: Further Evidence from the Longitudinal Surveys." Mimeographed. University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1974.

Leigh, Duane E. "Unions and Black-White Differences in the Wages and Fringe Benefits of Middle-Aged Men." Mimeographed. Washington State University, 1976.

Link, Charles R. "Graduate Education, School Quality, Experience, Student Ability, and Earnings." Journal of Business 48 (1975): 477-91.

Link, Charles R., and Ratledge, Edward C. "The Influence of the Quantity and Quality of Education on Black-White Earnings Differentials: Some New Evidence." Review of Economics and Statistics 57 (August 1975): 346-50.

Link, Charles R., and Ratledge, Edward C. "Proxies for Observations on Individuals Sampled from a Population: A Reply." Journal of Human Resources 10 (Winter 1975): 78-89.

Link, Charles R., and Ratledge, Edward C. "Social Returns to Quantity and Quality of Education: A Further Statement." Journal of Human Resources 10 (Winter 1975): 78-89.

Link, Charles R., and Ratledge, Edward C. "Useful Interactions in Econometric Models: The Case of Black/White Earnings Differentials." Applied Economics 9 (1977): 83-91.

Link, Charles R.; Ratledge, Edward C.; and Lewis, Kenneth. "Black-White Differences in Returns to Schooling: Some New Evidence." American Economic Review 66 (March 1976): 221-23.

Link, Charles R.; Ratledge, Edward C.; and Lewis, Kenneth A. "Male-Female and Black-White Discrimination in the Labor Market." Paper presented at the Econometric Society meetings, San Francisco, 1974.

Little, Roger D., and Fredland, J. Eric. (U.S. Naval Academy) "The Long Term Impact of Military Vocational Training." Paper presented at the meetings of the Eastern Economics Association, 1977.

Macke, Anne. "Family Role Definitions as Determinants of Labor Force Behavior." Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1976.

Maital, Shlomo; Maital, Sharona; and Schwartz, Aba. "Job Attitudes as Intervening Variables between Situational Factors and Economic Behavior." Mimeographed. Tel-Aviv University (Israel), 1976.

Mangen, David J. "Bases of Familial Power and the Retirement Decision: A Multiple Regression Analysis." Mimeographed. Institute for Community Studies, University of Missouri at Kansas City, n.d.

Mason, Andrew. "An Empirical Analysis of Life-Cycle Saving, Income, and Household Size." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1975.

Mason, Andrew. "The Life-Cycle Savings Model: Applications to Demographic Factors." Paper presented at the meetings of the Population Association of America, St. Louis, 1977.

Mason, Karen Oppenheimer, and Schultz, Barbara S. "Fertility, Work Experience, Potential Earnings and Occupation of American Women Ages 30-44: Evidence from Survey Data." Mimeographed. Center for Population Research and Services, Research Triangle Park, N.C., n.d.

McLaughlin, Steven D. "The Sex-Typing of Occupations and Economic Discrimination Against Women." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, 1975.

Mellow, Wesley. "Market Differentials and Labor Force Behavior." Ph.D. dissertation, Washington University (St. Louis), 1975.

Mellow, Wesley. "A Microeconomic Model of the Quilt Decision." Mimeographed. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976.

Mellow, Wesley. "Equilibrium in the Labor Market." Mimeographed. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1977.

Mellow, Wesley. "Search Costs and the Duration of Unemployment." Economic Inquiry (in press).

Mellow, Wesley. "Turnover in the Youth Labor Market." American Statistical Association Proceedings (in press).

*Meyer, Jack. "The Impact of Welfare Benefit Levels and Tax Rates on the Labor Supply of Poor Women." Review of Economics and Statistics 57 (February 1975).

*Meyer, Jack A. "Labor Supply of Women Potentially Eligible for Family Assistance." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 213737/AS

*Miljus, Robert C.; Parnes, Herbert S.; Schmidt, Ronald M.; and Spitz, Ruth S. "Some Correlates of the Labor Market Status of Male Youth," in The Transition from School to Work. Princeton: Princeton University Industrial Relations Section, 1968, pp. 47-75.

Miller, Ann R. The Measurement of Change: A Comparison of Retrospective and Panel Surveys. Philadelphia: Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 1977.

Miller, Herman, and Garfinkle, Stuart. "Academic Careers and Post-College Employment of Young Men." Final report, Grant no. 21-42-74-10. U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974. PB 236228/AS

Mincer, Jacob, and Polachek, Solomon. "Family Investments in Human Capital: Earnings of Women." Journal of Political Economy 82, Part II (March/April 1974): S76-S108.

Mincer, Jacob, and Polachek, Solomon. "Family Investment in Human Capital: Earnings of Women." Paper presented at Population Conference II, Chicago, Illinois, 1973.

Moore, Kristen A.; Caldwell, Steven B.; Hoffereth, Sandra L.; and Waite, Linda J. "The Consequences of Early Childbearing: An Analysis of Selected Outcomes Using Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (Parnes)." Working paper. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1977.

*Moore, Sylvia F., and Mott, Frank L. "The Socioeconomic Determinants and Shortrun Consequences of Marital Disruption." Paper presented at the Population Association meetings, 1977.

*Mott, Frank L., and Moore, Sylvia F. "The Determinants and Consequences of Occupational Information for Young Women." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

Mueller, Charles W., and Campbell, Blair. "Female Occupational Achievement and Marital Status: A Research Note." Journal of Marriage and the Family 39 (August 1977): 587-93.

Munnel, Alicia H. "Private Pensions and Savings: New Evidence." Journal of Political Economy 84 (October 1976): 1013-32.

*Myers, Steven C. "Labor Force Participation and the Probability of Completing College." 1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (in press).

Nafziger, D. H. "A Markov Chain Analysis of the Movement of Young Men Using the Holland Occupational Classification." Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology 3 (Winter 1973).

Nafziger, Dean H.; Holland, J. L.; Helms, S. T.; and McPartland, J. M. "Applying an Occupational Classification to a National Representative Sample of Work Histories of Young Men and Women." Journal of Vocational Behavior 5 (1974): 331-45.

*Nestel, Gilbert. "A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Behavior--Advantages and Some Methodological Problems in Analysis." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, 1970.

*Nicholson, Edward A., Jr., and Roderick, Roger D. "Correlates of Job Attitudes among Young Women." Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business 12 (Autumn 1973): 77-89.

*Nicholson, Edward A., Jr., and Roderick, Roger D. "A Multivariate Analysis of Some Correlates of Job Satisfaction among Men Aged 45 to 59." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 210925

Nitungkorn, Sukanya. "An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration." Mimeographed. Southern Methodist University, 1976.

Nitungkorn, Sukanya. "An Economic Analysis of Migration of Labor." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Methodist University, 1975.

O'Connell, Martin. "Mortality and Labor Force Projections from Longitudinal Survey Data." Mimeographed. Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, n.d.

Odita, Florence C. U. "Differences in Pay, Promotion, Job Title, and Other Related Factors between Employed Male and Female College Graduates as Indicators of Sex Discrimination." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1972.

Olson, Lawrence. "The Allocation of Time to Vocational School Training." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1976. (Also University of Rochester, Department of Economics discussion paper 76-78.)

Olson, Lawrence S. "Rates of Return to Quantity and Quality of Education: A Cross-Racial Comparison." Mimeographed. Department of Economics, University of Rochester, 1976.

Olson, Lawrence; Shefrin, H. M.; and White, Halbert. "Risk and Schooling Choice: A Preliminary Study." University of Rochester Economics Discussion Paper No. 77-4, 1977.

*Parnes, Herbert S. "Improved Job Information: Its Impact on Long-Run Labor Market Experience." Paper presented at working conference on Improving Labor Market Information for Youths, Temple University, Philadelphia, 1974.

*Parnes, Herbert S. "Longitudinal Surveys: Prospects and Problems." Monthly Labor Review 95 (February 1972): 11-15.

*Parnes, Herbert S. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: An Interim Assessment." Paper prepared for the Committee on Department of Labor Research and Development, National Research Council, n.d.

*Parnes, Herbert S. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy." Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower Research and Policy. National Commission for Manpower Policy, Special Report No. 7, March 1976.

*Parnes, Herbert S. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: New Vistas for Labor Market Research." American Economic Review (May 1975): 244-49.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Grasso, John T. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: A Progress Report." Review of Public Data Use (January 1975).

*Parnes, Herbert S., and King, Randy. "Middle-Aged Job Losers." Industrial Gerontology 4 (Spring 1977): 77-95.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Kohen, Andrew I. "Occupational Information and Labor Market Status: The Case of Young Men." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1973.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Kohen, Andrew I. "Occupational Information and Labor Market Status: The Case of Young Men." Journal of Human Resources 10 (Winter 1975).

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Kohen, Andrew I. "The Labor Market Experience of Non-college Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis." Chapter 4 in From School to Work: Improving the Transition. A Collection of Policy Papers Prepared for the National Commission for Manpower Policy. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Meyer, Jack A. "Withdrawal from the Labor Force by Middle-Aged Men, 1966-1967." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1971. PB 206116

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Nestel, Gilbert. "The Early Labor Market Experience of College Graduates." Paper presented at the 32nd National Conference on Higher Education, Chicago, 1977.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Nestel, Gilbert. "Retirement Expectations of Middle-Aged Men." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1971.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Spitz, Ruth S. "A Conceptual Framework for Studying Labor Mobility." Monthly Labor Review 92 (November 1969): 55-58.

*Parnes, Herbert S., and Spitz, Ruth S. "Hypothetical Questions as Measures of Labor Mobility." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, 1969.

*Parsons, Donald O. "Cost of School Time, Foregone Earnings, and Human Capital Formation." Journal of Political Economy 82 (March/April 1974): 251-66.

*Parsons, Donald O. "Health, Family Structure, and Labor Supply." American Economic Review 67 (September 1977): 703-12.

*Parsons, Donald O. "Intergenerational Wealth Transfers and the Schooling Decisions of Male Youth." Working paper, The Ohio State University, n.d.

Parsons, E. "An Application of Holland's Vocational Theory to an Empirical Study of Occupational Mobility of Men Age 45-59." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1971.

Pearce, Debra M. "Job Satisfaction of Low Income Men Ages 45-59." M.S. thesis, The Ohio State University, 1977.

Polachek, Solomon W. "A Comparison of Male and Female Post-School Investment Behavior and Earnings Using the 1967 Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Women 30-44 Years of Age." Applied Economics Workshop Paper, University of Chiago, 1973.

Polachek, Solomon W. "Occupational Segregation: An Alternative Hypothesis." Journal of Contemporary Business (Winter 1976): 1-12.

Polachek, Solomon W. "Occupational Segregation: A Human Capital Approach." Paper presented at the Third World Congress of the Econometric Society, Toronto, Ontario, 1975.

Polachek, Solomon W. "Occupational Segregation: A Human Capital Approach." Mimeographed. Department of Economics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1977.

Pope, Hallowell, and Mueller, Charles W. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Marital Instability: Comparisons by Race and Sex." The Journal of Social Issues 32 (Winter 1976): 49-65.

Porter, Richard D. "On the Use of Survey Sample Weights in the Linear Model." Annals of Economic and Social Measurement 2 (April 1973): 141-58.

Rhodes, George F., Jr., and Fleisher, Belton M. "Individual Labor Force Decisions and Unemployment in Local Labor Markets: A Foundation for Policy Planning." Working Paper number 21. Mershon Center Economics and Public Policy Group, The Ohio State Unviersity.

*Roderick, Roger D., and Davis, Joseph M. "Atypicality of Occupational Assignment among Young Women." Paper presented at Annual Meetings of The Population Association of America, Toronto, Ontario, 1972. Abstracted in Population Index, July 1972.

*Roderick, Roger D., and Nicholson, Edward A., Jr. "An Analysis of Some Correlates of Job Satisfaction among Men 45-59." Proceedings of the Adademy of Management, 1972.

*Roderick, Roger D., and Shea, John R. "Typing, Shorthand, and Occupational Assignments of Women: Some Black-White Differentials." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 213971/AS

Rosen, Harvey. "The Impact of U.S. Tax Laws on the Labor Supply of Married Women." Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1974.

Rosen, Harvey S. "Tax Illusion and the Labor Supply of Married Women." The Review of Economics and Statistics 58 (May 1976): 167-72.

Rosen, Harvey S. "Taxes in a Labor Supply Model with Joint Wage-Hours Determination." Econometrica 44 (May 1976): 485-507.

Rosenberg, Harry Michael. "The Influence of Fertility Strategies on the Labor-Force Status of American Wives." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 213743/AS

Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann. "Breaks in Employment and Labor Market Re-Entry." Paper presented at the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Meetings, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1977.

Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann. "Intergenerational Occupational Mobility of Women." Mimeographed. University of Wisconsin Demography and Ecology Working Paper 75-28, n.d.

Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann. "Women's Employment Patterns and Occupational Achievements." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1976.

Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann. "Women's Employment Patterns and Occupational Achievements." Social Science Research (in press).

Ross, Sue Goetz. "The Timing and Spacing of Births and Women's Labor Force Participation: An Economic Analysis." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1973. This paper has been published as National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper no. 30. PB 231342/AS

*Sandell, Steven H. "Attitudes toward Market Work and the Effect of Wage Rates on the Lifetime Labor Supply of Married Women." The Journal of Human Resources 12 (Summer 1977): 379-86.

*Sandell, Steven H. "The Demand for College Quality." Paper presented at the meetings of the American Educational Research Association, New York, 1977.

*Sandell, Steven H. "The Demand for College: The Effect of Local Colleges on Attendance." Paper presented at the American Educational Research Association meetings, San Francisco, 1976.

*Sandell, Steven H. "Lifetime Participation in the Labor Force and Unemployment among Mature Women." In American Women Workers in a Full Employment Economy: A Compendium (Joint Economic Committee, forthcoming).

*Sandell, Steven H. "Young Women and Higher Education." Paper presented at the meetings of the American Educational Research Association, New York, 1977.

*Sandell, Steven H., and Shapiro, David. "The Theory of Human Capital and the Earnings of Women: A Re-Examination of the Evidence." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

*Sandell, Steven H., and Shapiro, David. "Women's Incorrect Expectations and Their Labor Market Consequences." Paper presented at the Western Economic Association Meeting, Anaheim, California, 1977.

*Sandell, Steven H., and Shapiro, David. "Work Expectations, Human Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young Women." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

Sant, D. T. "Reservation Wage Rules and Learning Behavior." Review of Economics and Statistics 59 (February 1977): 43-49.

Saunders, David. "The Company Youth Keep: An Empirical Analysis of Job Finding among Young Men 14-24." Ph.D. dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1974.

Saunders, David N. "Labor Force Behavior: A Longitudinal Perspective." Review of Public Data Use, June 30, 1973.

Schreiner, Dean F., and Knutson, Marlys. "Women in the Labor Force: Place of Residence as it Relates to Labor Force Participation, Work Time Supplied and Income Returns." Paper presented at the meetings of the Mid-Continent Section of the Regional Science Association, n.d.

*Schwartz, Aba, and Nestel, Gilbert. "Earnings of Migrants in Their Origins and Destinations." Paper No. 17. Tel Aviv: The David Horowitz Institute for the Research of Developing Countries, 1975.

*Shapiro, David. "Earnings Differentials Among Unionized Workers in the Public and Private Sectors." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

*Shapiro, David, and Mott, Frank L. "Labor Force Attachment during the Early Childbearing Years: An Econometric Study Based on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women." Paper presented at the Symposium on the Econometrics of Panel Data, Paris, France, 1977.

Shea, John R. "Manpower Policies and Unemployment among Youth." Proceedings of the 25th Annual Winter Meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association (1977): 87-93.

*Shea, John R. "Welfare Mothers: Barriers to Labor Force Entry." Journal of Human Resources), Supplement (1973). PB 212147/AS

*Shea, John R., and Emerine, Richard J., II. "Wage Rate Differences among the Working Poor." 1971 Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (1972): 352-57.

*Shea, John R., and Meyer, Jack A. "Potential Recipients of Family Assistance Payments: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 209287

*Shea, John R., and Wilkens, Roger A. "Determinants of Educational Attainment and Retention in School." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972. PB 209625/AS

*Shields, Patricia M. "The Determinants of the Draft during the Vietnam Era." Paper presented at the Department of Defense Cost Analysis Symposium, Washington, D.C., 1977.

*Shields, Patricia M. "The Determinants of Enlistments in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam Era." 1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical, Association (in press).

*Shields, Patricia M. "The Determinants of Service in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam Era." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1977.

+ * Shortlidge, Richard L., Jr. "The Hypothetical Labor Market Response of Black and White Women to a National Program of Free Day Care Centers." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

+ * Shortlidge, Richard L., Jr., and Brito, Patricia. "How Women Arrange for the Care of Their Children While They Work: A Study of Child Care Arrangements, Costs, and Preferences in 1971." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

*Shortlidge, Richard L., Jr., and Kohen, Andrew I. "Prospective Fertility Among Young Women in the United States: The Determinants of Fertility Expectations and Ideals." Mimeographed. Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975. PB 242791/AS

*Shortlidge, Richard L., Jr.; Waite, Linda J.; and Suter, Larry E. "Changes in Child Care Arrangements of Working Women: 1965-1971." 1974 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, 1975.

Siman, Alan. "Putting Process into Policy Development: A Case Study in Manpower Policy for Young Men." Ph.D. dissertation, Bryn Mawr, 1976.

Somers, Gerald G., and Warlick, Jennifer L. "An Evaluation of Manpower Programs for Young Men, 1964-1972." Final Report to the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1975. Contract number 21-55-73-15.

Stolzenberg, Ross M., and Waite, Linda J. "Age, Fertility Expectations and Plans for Employment." American Sociological Review 42 (October 1977): 769-83.

Stromsdorfer, Ernst W. "Policy Issues and Analytical Problems in Evaluating Vocational Education." National Planning Association Final Report, Project no. 8-0643, Grant no. OEG-0-71-3707, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation.

Suter, Larry E. "A 1966 Replication of the 1962 Occupational Changes in a Generation Analysis of Older Men: Path Models as Indicators of Social Change." Paper presented at the meeting of the Population Association of America, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Suter, Larry E. "Occupation, Employment, and Lifetime Work Experience of Women." Paper presented at meetings of the American Statistical Association, New York City, 1973.

Suter, Larry E., and Miller, Herman P. "Income Differences between Men and Career Women." American Journal of Sociology (January 1973).

Suter, Larry E., and Waite, Linda J. "Changes in Fertility Expectations of Young Women: Evidence from Longitudinal Data." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, 1975.

Suter, Larry E.; Waite, Linda J.; and Stolzenberg, Ross M. "Birth Expectations and Working Plans of Young Women: Changes in Role Choices." Report number A-20-11-74-15 to the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, n.d.

Thrall, Charles C., and Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr. "The Rationing of Jobs: Consequences for Women Who Want to Work." Paper presented to the 7th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, 1975.

Treas, Judith Jennings. "Occupational Attainment Processes of Mature American Women." Ph.D. dissertation, UCLA, 1976.

Treiman, Donald J. "Sex Differences in the Process of Status Attainment: A Comparison of Working Women and Men." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, New York City, 1973.

Treiman, Donald J., and Terrell, Kermit. "Sex and the Process of Status Attainment: A Comparison of Working Women and Men." American Sociological Review 40 (April 1975): 174-200.

Tyree, Andrea, and Treas, Judith. "The Occupational and Marital Mobility of Women." American Sociological Review 39 (June 1974): 293-302.

*Valecha, Gopal K. "Construct Validation of Internal-External Locus of Control as Measured by an Abbreviated 11-Item I-E Scale." Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1972.

Vetter, Louise, and Stockburger, David W. "Career Patterns of a National Sample of Women." The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, 1974.

Waite, Linda J., and Moore, Kristin A. "The Impact of an Early First Birth on Young Women's Educational Attainment." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, St. Louis, 1977.

Waite, Linda J., and Stolzenberg, Ross M. "Intended Childbearing and Labor Force Participation of Young Women: Insights from Nonrecursive Models." American Sociological Review 41 (April 1976): 235-52.

Wallace, T. D.; Ihnen, L. A.; and Palmer, Steven K. "An Empirical Investigation of the Determinants of the Time Spent on Formal Schooling: A Test of a Life Cycle Model of Human Capital." Final Report, Project No. 3-3002. Grant No. NE-G-00-3-0152, National Institute of Education.

Walther, Robin Jane, and Treas, Judith Jennings. "A Yearn to Learn: The Demand for Human Capital Investment among 'Displaced Homemakers' and Other Mature Women." Mimeographed. Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, 1977.

Wolfe, Barbara. "Interrelations of Fertility and Women's Labor Force Participation, with Particular Emphasis on the Effects of Education." Discussion paper number 388-77. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1977.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE PAGES FROM NLS DOCUMENTATION

The description of the NLS documentation contained in Section V uses the variables "Marital Status, 1971" and "Hourly Rate of Pay at Current or Last Job, 1971" as illustrations. The following pages show how these two variables appear in the Codebook and in the KWIC and Numeric Indexes for the cohort of men 45-59 years of age.

78. REASON RESPONDENT IS NOT CURRENTLY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT SURVEY_WEEK_1966 (OLF 1966)

2	1	TRAINING OR SCHOOL
6	2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY
289	3	HEALTH REASONS
1	4	BELIEVES NO WORK AVAILABLE
6	5	DOES NOT WANT WORK AT THIS TIME OF YEAR
9	6	RETIRED
18	7	OTHER REASON
4,689		NA

VARIABLE#: R0 QUESTION: 10B 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
NOT 'LABOR FORCE GROUP A' IN CH B , SEE R(76.) *AND*
NOT 'LABOR FORCE GROUP B' IN CH B , SEE R(76.)

COMMENTS

79. NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED IN 1965

00	NONE
01 THRU 52	1-52 WEEKS

VARIABLE#: B1 QUESTION: 11A 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
1) 'LABOR FORCE GROUP A' IN CH B , SEE R(76.) *OR*
'LABOR FORCE GROUP B' IN CH B , SEE R(76.)
2) *NOT* 'LABOR FORCE GROUP A' IN CH B , SEE R(76.) *AND*
NOT 'LABOR FORCE GROUP B' IN CH B , SEE R(76.)

DISTRIBUTION OF CODES:

CODES	COUNT	CODES	COUNT
0	268	40-48	444
1-13	72	49-51	305
14-26	176	52	3,439
27-39	222	>52	0

OF NA'S: 94

COMMENTS

MINIMUM: 0
MAXIMUM: 52

REFERENCE#

80. USUAL NUMBER OF HOURS_PER_WEEK WORKED IN 1965 (ACTUAL)

00 NONE
01 THRU 99 1-99 HOURS

VARIABLE#: 82 QUESTION: 118 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
NOT 'NONE' IN 11A , SEE R(79.)

DISTRIBUTION OF CODES:

CODES	COUNT	CODES	COUNT	CODES	COUNT
0	268	30-39	375	70-79	140
1-9	20	40-49	2,840	80-89	49
10-19	47	50-59	651	90-99	34
20-29	78	60-69	343	100+	0

OF NA'S: 175

COMMENTS

MINIMUM: 0
MAXIMUM: 99

81. USUAL NUMBER OF HOURS_PER_WEEK WORKED IN 1965 (CATEGORY)

268	0	NONE
56	1	1-14 HOURS
176	2	15-34 HOURS
2,208	3	35-40 HOURS
905	4	41-48 HOURS
1,232	5	49-99
175		NA

VARIABLE#: 83 QUESTION: 118 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
NOT 'NONE' IN 11A , SEE R(79.)

COMMENTS

36. NUMBER OF HOURS_WORKED SURVEY_WEEK_1966 - (ACTUAL)

01 THRU 99 1-99 HOURS

VARIABLE#: 37 QUESTION: 2A 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
1) 'WORKING' IN 1 , SEE R(34.)
2) 'YES' IN 2 , SEE R(35.)

DISTRIBUTION OF CODES:

CODES	COUNT	CODES	COUNT	CODES	COUNT
0	0	30-39	549	70-79	210
1-9	49	40-49	2,075	80-89	84
10-19	86	50-59	671	90-99	83
20-29	134	60-69	424	100+	0

OF NA'S: 655

COMMENTS

MINIMUM: 1
MAXIMUM: 99

37. NUMBER OF HOURS_WORKED SURVEY_WEEK_1966 - (CATEGORY)

1,499	1	49 HOURS OR MORE
651	2	1-34 HOURS
2,215	3	35-48 HOURS
655		NA

VARIABLE#: 38 QUESTION: 2B 1966

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
1) 'WORKING' IN 1 , SEE R(34.)
2) 'YES' IN 2 , SEE R(35.)

COMMENTS

78

KWIC INDEX OF VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

	REF. #	VBL#	CUES#
MOTHER (CONTINUED)			
OCCUPATION OF *****, 1967 (3-DIGIT)	892.	915	65D
OCCUPATION OF *****, 1967 (3-DIGIT)	1148.	1166	
OCCUPATION OF *****, 1968 (3-DIGIT)	1437.	1465	70C
OCCUPATION OF *****, 1969 (3-DIGIT)	2000.	2030	67C
WAS ***** IN HOUSEHOLD WHEN RESPONDENT WAS AGE_14? - (CHECK ITEM V)	408.	427	CH V
MOTIVATION			
SEE ALSO: ATTITUDE, COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, JOB_ATTACHMENT, ROTTER_SCALE.			
***** TO WORK - MOST IMPORTANT THING ABOUT JOB	317.	319	68
MOVE BACKWARD			
FIRST WAY IN WHICH RESPONDENT'S WORK HAS ***** SINCE OCTOBER 1969, 1971	3384.	3829	75C
SECOND WAY IN WHICH RESPONDENT'S WORK HAS ***** SINCE OCTOBER 1969, 1971	3385.	3830	75C
THIRD WAY IN WHICH RESPONDENT'S WORK HAS ***** SINCE OCTOBER 1969, 1971	3386.	3831	75C
MUTUAL FUNDS			
MARKET_VALUE OF BONDS, STOCKS, AND *****, 1966	355.	361+	63B2
MARKET_VALUE OF BONDS, STOCKS, AND *****, 1970	2774.	2921+	74B2
MARKET_VALUE OF BONDS, STOCKS, AND *****, 1971	3639.	3888+	90B2
NATIONALITY			
***** OF RESPONDENT	625.	630	
NEWSPAPERS			
WERE ***** AVAILABLE AT AGE_14?	400.	419	1018
NONINTERVIEW			
REASON FOR ***** IN 1967	644.	653	PG 1
REASON FOR ***** IN 1968	1160.	1182	PG 1
REASON FOR ***** IN 1969	1751.	1765	PG 1
REASON FOR ***** IN 1970	2342.	2332	PG 1
REASON FOR ***** IN 1971	3059.	3300	PG 1
REASON FOR ***** IN 1973	3028.	3132	PG 1
WAS RESPONDENT A ***** IN 1970? (CHECK ITEM I), - 1971	3122.	3459	CH I

KWIC INDEX OF VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

	REF. #	VBL#	QUES#
COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS			
SEE ALSO: EMPLOYERS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB.			
***** - 1966, 1967, AND 1968	1664.	1684	
***** - 1967 AND 1968	1663.	1683	
***** - 1967 AND 1969 - AND REASON LEFT CURRENT_JOB_1967	2241.	2251	
***** - 1968 AND 1969 - AND REASON LEFT CURRENT_JOB_1968	2242.	2252	
*****, 1966 AND 1967	1114.	1136	
*****, 1966 AND 1970	2990.	2987	
*****, 1966 AND 1971	3874.	4107	
*****, 1966-1967 - (CHECK ITEM K)	759.	769	CH K
*****, 1967 AND 1970	2978.	2988	
*****, 1967-1968 - (CHECK ITEM J)	1271.	1285	CH J
*****, 1967-1968 - (CHECK ITEM M)	1298.	1303	CH M
*****, 1968 AND 1970	2986.	2989	
*****, 1968-1969 - (CHECK ITEM J)	1866.	1881	CH J
*****, 1969 AND 1970	2984.	2990	
*****, 1970 AND 1971	3866.	4105	
CORRECTIONAL_INSTITUTION			
WAS RESPONDENT COMMITTED TO ***** WHILE ENROLLED IN HIGH_SCHOOL?	1721.	1741	14B
WAS RESPONDENT ON PROBATION FROM ***** WHILE IN HIGH_SCHOOL?	1722.	1742	14C
COUNSELING			
SEE ALSO: GUIDANCE.			
DATE THAT ***** PROGRAM STARTED IN SCHOOL - SCHOOL_SURVEY	1709.	1729	10D
COUNSELORS			
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME ***** IN SCHOOL - SCHOOL_SURVEY	1707.	1727	10B
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ***** PER 100 STUDENTS - SCHOOL_SURVEY	1730.	1747	
NUMBER OF PART-TIME ***** IN SCHOOL - SCHOOL_SURVEY	1708.	1728	10C
CULTURAL_EXPOSURE			
SEE ALSO: BOOKS, LIBRARY_CARD, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, READING_MATERIAL.			
*****: READING_MATERIAL IN HOME AT AGE_14	628.	634	
*****: READING_MATERIAL IN HOME AT AGE_14	627.	633	

NUMERIC INDEX OF VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

	REF. #	VAL#	QUES#
TOTAL NET FAMILY INCOME IN PAST YEAR, 1966 (RESPONDENT AND WIFE LIVE ALONE) (ACTUAL)	624.	628	
NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENT	625.	630	
OCCUPATION OF FATHER OR HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD WHEN RESPONDENT WAS AGE_14 (DUNCAN INDEX)	625.5	631	
OCCUPATION OF FATHER OR HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD WHEN RESPONDENT WAS AGE_14 - (1-DIGIT)	626.	632	
CULTURAL_EXPOSURE: READING_MATERIAL IN HOME AT AGE_14	627.	633	
CULTURAL_EXPOSURE: READING_MATERIAL IN HOME AT AGE_14	628.	634	
INDEX OF SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL OF PARENTAL FAMILY	629.	635	
EMPLOYMENT_STATUS OF FATHER, 1966	630.	636	
NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED BY FATHER IN PAST YEAR, 1966	630.3	637	
OCCUPATION OF FATHER, 1966 (3-DIGIT)	630.6	638	
OCCUPATION OF FATHER, 1966 (DUNCAN INDEX)	630.9	639	
HIGHEST GRADE_COMPLETED BY FATHER, 1966	631.	640	
EMPLOYMENT_STATUS OF MOTHER, 1966	632.	641	
NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED BY MOTHER IN PAST YEAR, 1966	632.3	642	
OCCUPATION OF MOTHER, 1966 (3-DIGIT)	632.6	643	
OCCUPATION OF MOTHER, 1966 (DUNCAN INDEX)	632.9	644	
HIGHEST GRADE_COMPLETED BY MOTHER, 1966	633.	645	
MARITAL_STATUS, 1967	635.	646	PG 1
CENSUS_DIVISION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	636.	647	
CURRENT RESIDENCE IN SMSA, 1967?	637.	648	
SIZE OF LABOR_FORCE, 1960 CENSUS, FOR LABOR_MARKET OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	638.	649	
1967 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR LABOR_MARKET OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	640.	650	
INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION SCORE FOR LABOR_MARKET OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	641.	651	
INDEX_OF_DEMAND FOR MALE LABOR FOR LABOR_MARKET OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	642.	652	
REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW IN 1967	644.	653	PG 1
ENROLLMENT_STATUS, 1967 - IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY ENROLLED?	646.	654	1
MONTH RESPONDENT LAST ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 1967	647.	655	1
YEAR RESPONDENT LAST ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 1967	648.	656	1
GRADE_ATTENDING, 1967	649.	657	2A
ENROLLMENT_STATUS, 1967 - IS RESPONDENT ENROLLED FULL-TIME?	650.	658	2B
WAS RESPONDENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN 1966? - (CHECK ITEM A-1), 1967	651.	659	CH A1
WAS RESPONDENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR A COLLEGE GRAD IN 1966? - (CHECK ITEM A-2)	652.	660	CH A2
NUMBER OF YEARS OUT_OF_SCHOOL BEFORE RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL THIS PAST YEAR, 1967	653.	661	3A
REASON RESPONDENT RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL THIS PAST YEAR, 1967	654.	662	3B
HIGH_SCHOOL CURRICULUM CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN, 1967 (NOT ENROLLED 1966)	655.	663	3C
COLLEGE CURRICULUM CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN, 1967 (NOT ENROLLED 1966)	656.	664	3C
RESPONDENT IN HIGH_SCHOOL IN 1966 AND COLLEGE IN 1967 OR OTHER? (CHECK ITEM B)	657.	665	CH B
IS CURRENT_SCHOOL THE SAME AS SCHOOL OF LAST YEAR? 1967	658.	666	4
LOCATION OF CURRENT_SCHOOL, 1967	659.	667	6
COMPARISON OF LOCATION OF MOST RECENT SCHOOL AND CURRENT RESIDENCE, 1967	660.	668	6
IS CURRENT_SCHOOL PUBLIC? 1967	661.	669	7
MONTH STARTED ATTENDING CURRENT_SCHOOL, 1967 (CHANGERS 1966-1967)	662.	670	8
YEAR STARTED ATTENDING CURRENT_SCHOOL, 1967 (CHANGERS 1966-1967)	663.	671	8
ENROLLMENT_STATUS, 1967 - (CHECK ITEM C)	664.	672	CH C
REASON FOR ATTENDING DIFFERENT SCHOOLS, 1966-1967	665.	673	9
COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL - 1966 AND 1967	666.	674	10
REASON FOR CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL, 1966-1967	667.	675	11
IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SAME CURRICULUM AS LAST YEAR? 1967	668.	676	12
HIGH_SCHOOL CURRICULUM CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN, 1967 (CURR CHANGERS 1966-1967)	669.	677	13
COLLEGE CURRICULUM CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN, 1967 (CURR CHANGERS 1966-1967)	670.	678	13

NUMERIC INDEX OF VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

	REF. #	VBL#	QUES#
TIME UNIT RATE_OF_PAY REQUIRED TAKE HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER SAME_AREA (EMPLD 69)	1951.	1971	52
REACTION TO HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER IN SAME_AREA, 1969 (EMPLD 69)	1952.	1972	52
ENROLLMENT_STATUS OF RESPONDENT, 1969 - (CHECK ITEM T)	1953.	1973	CH T
RATE_OF_PAY REQUIRED TO TAKE HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER DIFFERENT_AREA 69	1954.	1974+	53
TIME UNIT RATE_OF_PAY REQUIRED TO ACCEPT HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER DIFFERENT_AREA, 1969	1955.	1976	53
REACTION TO HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER IN DIFFERENT_AREA, 1969 (EMPLD 69)	1956.	1977	53
COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, 1969	1957.	1978	54A
REASON FOR STRONG COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, 1969	1958.	1979	54B
REASON FOR WEAK COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, 1969	1959.	1980	54C
EXPLANATION FOR UNDECIDED COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, 1969	1960.	1981	54D
OCCUPATION_DESIRED AT AGE_30, 1969 (3-DIGIT)	1961.	1982	55
COMPARISON OF OCCUPATION_DESIRED AT AGE_30, 1968-1969 - (CHECK ITEM U)	1962.	1983	CH U
REASON FOR CHANGING OCCUPATION_DESIRED AT AGE_30, 1968-1969	1963.	1984	56
COMPARISON OF OVERALL FINANCIAL_POSITION, 1968-1969	1964.	1985	57A
HOW IS FINANCIAL_POSITION BETTER/WORSE? 1968-1969	1965.	1986	57B
IS RESPONDENT HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD? 1969 (CHECK ITEM V)	1966.	1987	CH V
DID RESPONDENT RECEIVE FINANCIAL_AID FROM RELATIVES IN PAST YEAR? 1969	1967.	1988	58A
RELATIVES FROM WHOM RESPONDENT RECEIVED FINANCIAL_AID IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1968.	1989	58B
AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL_AID RECEIVED FROM RELATIVES IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1969.	1990+	58C
INCOME FROM WAGES AND SALARY IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1970.	1992+	59AR
INCOME FROM FARM OR OWN BUSINESS IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1971.	1994+	59BR
NUMBER OF WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION IN PAST YEAR, 1969 - RESPONDENT	1972.	1996	59CR
INCOME FROM UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1973.	1997+	59CR
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1974.	1999+	59DR
INCOME OF WIFE FROM WAGES AND SALARY IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1975.	2001+	59AW
INCOME OF WIFE FROM OWN BUSINESS OR FARM IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1976.	2003+	59BW
NUMBER OF WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION IN PAST YEAR, 1969 - WIFE	1977.	2005	59CW
INCOME OF WIFE FROM UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1978.	2006+	59CW
INCOME OF WIFE FROM OTHER SOURCES IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1979.	2008+	59DW
DOES RESPONDENT AND WIFE LIVE ALONE? 1969 (CHECK ITEM W)	1980.	2010	CH W
TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN PAST YEAR, 1969 (RESPONDENT AND WIFE DO NOT LIVE ALONE)	1981.	2011	60A
DID ANY FAMILY_MEMBERS RECEIVE WELFARE OR PUBLIC_ASSISTANCE IN PAST YEAR? 1969	1982.	2012	60B
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS EXCLUDING WIFE, 1969	1983.	2013	61
COMPARISON OF RESIDENCE, SMSA, 1968 AND 1969 - (CHECK ITEM X)	1984.	2014	CH X
COMPARISON OF 1969 RESIDENCE AND 1968 RESIDENCE, ACTUAL MILES	1985.	2015	62A
REASON FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE, 1968-1969	1986.	2016	62B
DID RESPONDENT HAVE A JOB LINED UP BEFORE CHANGE OF RESIDENCE? 1968-1969	1987.	2017	63A
WEEKS LOOKED DUE TO RESIDENCE CHANGE BEFORE WORK WAS FOUND, 1968-1969	1988.	2018	63B
NUMBER OF AREAS LIVED IN OTHER THAN 1968 AND 1969 RESIDENCE (MIGRANT 1968-69)	1989.	2019	63C
NUMBER OF AREAS LIVED IN OTHER THAN ONE OF 1969 RESIDENCE (NONMIGRANT 1968-69)	1990.	2020	64
DRAFT CLASSIFICATION, 1969	1991.	2021	65A
REASON REJECTED BY DRAFT, 1969	1992.	2022	65B
LIFE STATUS OF FATHER, 1969 - (CHECK ITEM Y)	1993.	2023	CH Y
NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED BY FATHER IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1994.	2024	66A
DID FATHER USUALLY WORK FULL-TIME IN PAST YEAR? 1969	1995.	2025	66B
OCCUPATION OF FATHER, 1969 (3-DIGIT)	1996.	2026	66C
LIFE STATUS OF MOTHER, 1969 - (CHECK ITEM Z)	1997.	2027	CH Z
NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED BY MOTHER IN PAST YEAR, 1969	1998.	2028	67A
DID MOTHER USUALLY WORK FULL-TIME IN PAST YEAR? 1969	1999.	2029	67B
OCCUPATION OF MOTHER, 1969 (3-DIGIT)	2000.	2030	67C

National Longitudinal Surveys Staff, 1977

Center for Human Resource Research

PROJECT CO-DIRECTORS: Herbert S. Parnes and Michael E. Borus

ASSOCIATE PROJECT DIRECTOR: Frank L. Mott

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:
Stephen M. Hills
Gilbert Nestel
Steven H. Sandell
David Shapiro
Lois Shaw

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS:
Dennis Grey
Jean Haurin
Patricia Rhoton

MANAGER, NLS ARCHIVES:
Ellen Kreider

MANAGER, NLS USERS' OFFICE:
Ellen Mumma

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:
Timothy Carr
Randall King
Peter Koenig
Nan Maxwell
Sylvia F. Moore
Steven Myers
Mark Schaff
Patricia Shields

LIBRARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT:
Elizabeth Noles

STUDENT RESEARCH AIDES:
Vicki Heisser
Jacqueline Mercier
Julia Zavakos

MANAGER, DATA PROCESSING UNIT:
Carol T. Sheets

PROGRAMMERS:
Rufus Milsted
Jack Schrull
Tom Steedman
Ron Taylor
Peter A. Tomasek

PROGRAMMING ASSISTANTS:
Jane Campanizzi
Arthur L. Flesch
Cindy Goff
Bruce Hart
Pamela Sparrow
Marla Tomastik

SECRETARIES:
Jean Barnes
Patricia Greene
Lois A. Stemen
Mary Anna Wildermuth

Former NLS Staff Members, 1965-1976

Center for Human Resource Research

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:
- Arvil V. Adams
- Paul Andrisani
- Stanley Benecki
- Francine D. Blau
- Belton M. Fleisher
- Lucian Gatewood
- John Grasso
- Carol L. Jusenius
- Sookon Kim
- Deanne E. Knapp
- Andrew I. Kohn (Associate Project Director)
- Marvin J. Levine
- Robert C. Miljus
- Thomas M. Ostrom
- Richard D. Porter
- Roger D. Roderick
- Kent P. Schwirian
- John R. Shea (Associate Project Director)
- Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.
- Ruth S. Spitz
- Laurel R. Walum
- Frederick A. Zeller

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:
- Dennis E. Bayley
- Harold A. Black
- Elizabeth Bradner
- Clarice Conger-Thompson
- Joseph M. Davis
- Karl A. Egge
- Thrainn Eggertsson
- Richard J. Emerine, III
- Diane Faulk
- Thomas F. Ford
- Rex Johnson
- Constantine Karmas
- Richard J. Levin
- Mansour A. Mansour
- Michael J. McCoy
- Jack A. Meyer
- James Murphy
- D. Terry Paul
- Elias Poston

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS:
- Jane P. Baird
- Susan Barker
- Nancy Jane Barth
- Patricia Brito
- Rose Marie Creasy
- Brenda Feder
- Tamar Granot
- Susan A. Hummer
- Regina Parks
- Elizabeth Schmidt

LIBRARIAN:
- Sammy A. Kinard

PROGRAMMING SUPERVISORS:
- Karen Blackwell
- Dan M. Hummer
- H. Gary Schoch
- Robert G. Shondel
- Darlene S. Shuman
- R. Barry Shuman
- Keith A. Stober

PROGRAMMERS:
- Roger C. Blocher
- Peter G. Cooper
- James A. Danmeyer
- Harvey L. Forstag
- Michael D. Gallaugher
- C. Kenneth Henderson
- James Hofacker
- Robert Horton
- Chris Meacham
- Rino Pelino
- Donna Rothkopf
- Mark S. Smith
- Bruce S. Tetelman
- Samuel H. Walker
- Robert Y. Welles
- Roger A. Wilkens

DATA ENTRY OPERATORS:
- Judith J. Grasso
- Karen Hudnell
- Robert D. Luce

Former NLS Staff Members, 1965-1976

(Continued)

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES: (Con't.)

Randall Reichenbach
Melinda Ross
Ronald M. Schmidt
John Kenneth Stamer
Abigail Turner
Gopal Valecha
Shu-O Yang

STUDENT RESEARCH AIDES:

Thomas F. Abbott
Drew Chorpenning
Steven Crabill
Marilyn Davis
Laura J. Ference
Linda Herp
Charlene S. Hollback
John Kirk
Kathy Lyons
James R. O'Dell
Marc Parnes
Jane E. Paiement
Malcolm C. Rich
Robert A. Smallwood
Jessica F. Smith
Elizabeth Spangler

PROGRAMMING ASSISTANTS:

Greg W. Blaine
Jerome E. Friedman
Deborah A. Hoelscher
C. Karl Kuehne, III
Bruce Langner
Brenda K. Lutz
Frank W. McIntyre
Milton L. Miller
Mona L. Wise

SECRETARIES:

Kandy Bell
Debra A. Brown
Rosa Maria Cormanick
Jean L. Funk
Toni Margarita Garcia
Claudia Elizabeth Gardiner
Dortha Gilbert
Julie Marie Hopkins
Patricia Jacobs

CENTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE RESEARCH
College of Administrative Science
The Ohio State University

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS ORDER FORM

Name_____

Organization_____

Street Address_____

City, State, ZIP_____

Telephone_____

Billing Address, if different

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please indicate the data file(s) you wish to receive. (The price of each is $300.00)

Men 45-59	1966-1975 _____
Women 30-44	1967-1976 _____
Young Men 14-24	1966-1975 _____
Young Women 14-24	1968-1975 _____

Orders should be mailed to:

NLS Users' Office
Center for Human Resource Research
1375 Perry Street, Suite 585
Columbus, Ohio 43201
Phone (614) 422-1064

PLEASE FILL OUT REVERSE SIDE

NOTE: Please consult the User Applications Office of your local computing center if problems arise in completing this form.

Please indicate which tape format option you desire.*

_____ (a) 9 track, EBCDIC, 800 bpi, IBM standard labels
_____ (b) 9 track, EBCDIC, 800 bpi, no labels
_____ (c) 9 track, EBCDIC, 1600 bpi, IBM standard labels
_____ (d) 9 track, EBCDIC, 1600 bpi, no labels
_____ (e) 7 track, BCD, 800 bpi, no labels, even parity
_____ (f) 7 track, BCD, 556 bpi, no labels, even parity
_____ (g) 9 track, IBM floating point binary, 800 bpi, IBM standard labels
_____ (h) 9 track, IBM floating point binary, 800 bpi, no labels
_____ (i) 9 track, IBM floating point binary, 1600 bpi, IBM standard labels
_____ (j) 9 track, IBM floating point binary, 1600 bpi, no labels

Please indicate blocking preference.*

_____ Unblocked

_____ Blocked, not to exceed _____ Characters

(Users should assume that the logical record size will approximate 12,000 to 23,000 characters.)

A copy of the codebook on computer tape (useful only in configurations with 133-position printers which support a 64-character set) is available at no additional cost. Do you wish to receive this?

_____ Yes

_____ No

*Purchasers who require a tape or record layout other than the standard options listed above should contact the Center for Human Resource Research before ordering. Special requests may require additional charges.

A third area of research in which the Center has been active is manpower planning both in the U.S. and in developing countries. A current project for the Ohio Advisory Council for Vocational Education seeks to identify and inventory the highly fragmented institutions and agencies responsible for supplying vocational and technical training in Ohio. These data will subsequently be integrated into a comprehensive model for forecasting the State's supply of vocational and technical skills.

Another focus of research is collective bargaining. In a project for the U.S. Department of Labor, staff members are evaluating several current experiments for "expedited grievance procedures," working with unions and management in a variety of industries. The procedural adequacies, safeguards for due process, cost and timing of the new procedure are being weighed against traditional arbitration techniques.

Senior staff also serve as consultants to many boards and commissions at the national and state level. Recent papers have been written for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, The National Commission for Employment and Unemployment Statistics, The National Commission for Manpower Policy, The White House Conference on the Family, the Ohio Board of Regents, the Ohio Governor's Task Force on Health, and the Ohio Governor's Task Force on Welfare.

The Center maintains a working library of approximately 6,000 titles which includes a wide range of reference works and current periodicals. Also provided are computer facilities linked with those of the University and staffed by approximately a dozen computer programmers. They serve the needs of in-house researchers and users of the National Longitudinal Survey tapes.

For more information on specific Center activities or for a copy of the Publications List, write: Director, Center for Human Resource Research, Suite 585, 1375 Perry Street, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

The Center for Human Resource Research

The Center for Human Resource Research is a policy-oriented research unit based in the College of Administrative Science of The Ohio State University. Established in 1965, the Center is concerned with a wide range of contemporary problems associated with human resource development, conservation and utilization. The personnel include approximately twenty senior staff members drawn from the disciplines of economics, education, health sciences, industrial relations, management science, psychology, public administration, social work and sociology. This multidisciplinary team is supported by approximately 50 graduate research associates, full-time research assistants, computer programmers and other personnel.

The Center has acquired pre-eminence in the fields of labor market research and manpower planning. The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Force Behavior have been the responsibility of the Center since 1965 under continuing support from the United States Department of Labor. Staff have been called upon for human resource planning assistance throughout the world with major studies conducted in Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela, and recently the National Science Foundation requested a review of the state of the art in human resource planning. Senior personnel are also engaged in several other areas of research including collective bargaining and labor relations, evaluation and monitoring of the operation of government employment and training programs and the projection of health education and facility needs.

The Center for Human Resource Research has received over one million dollars annually from government agencies and private foundations to support its research in recent years. Providing support have been the U.S. Departments of Labor, State, and Health, Education and Welfare; Ohio's Health and Education Departments and Bureau of Employment Services; the Ohio cities of Columbus and Springfield; the Ohio AFL-CIO; and the George Gund Foundation. The breadth of research interests may be seen by examining a few of the present projects.

The largest of the current projects is the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Force Behavior. This project involves repeated interviews over a fifteen year period with four groups of the United States population: older men, middle-aged women, and young men and women. The data are collected for 20,000 individuals by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Center is responsible for data analysis. To date dozens of research monographs and special reports have been prepared by the staff. Responsibilities also include the preparation and distribution of data tapes for public use. Beginning in 1979, an additional cohort of 12,000 young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21 will be studied on an annual basis for the following five years. Again the Center will provide analysis and public use tapes for this cohort.

The Quality of Working Life Project is another ongoing study operated in conjunction with the cities of Springfield and Columbus, in an attempt to improve both the productivity and the meaningfulness of work for public employees in these two municipalities. Center staff serve as third party advisors, as well as researchers, to explore new techniques for attaining management-worker cooperation.